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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,964—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1900.

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COMPLETE SANITATION. ELECTRIC LIGHT THROUGHOUT. LIFTS.

CONTAINS OVER 300 APARTMENTS, FURNISHED WITH ALL MODERN LUXURY. TWO MINUTES FROM THE PARK, KENSINGTON GARDENS, IMPERIAL INSTITUTE, AND IN THE MIDST OF THE FASHIONABLE QUARTER.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
M.L. ORIENTAL	5254	J. F. Jephson	16th June.
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. London	23rd "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	30th "
* PARRAMATTA	4886	A. Symons	7th July.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	14th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. London	21st "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th "
* CLYDE	4099	E. Street	4th Aug.
M.L. SORRACO	7240	L. M. Wilmot	11th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. London	18th "
M.L. VALETTA	6023	F. N. Tillard	25th "
* ORIENTAL	5254	J. F. Jephson	1st Sept.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	8th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. London	15th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	22nd "
* ORIENTAL	5254	J. F. Jephson	29th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 31st May, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
INDIA	A. Martinelich	2,650	1st July 1900.
IMPERATOR	G. Klansberger	4,149	1st Oct., 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,149	1st Nov., 1900.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*SILESIA	G. Verona	5,195	20th June, 1900.
GISELA	F. Mozen	4,233	18th July, 1900.
*TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	13th Aug., 1900.

* She will not call at Karachee.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

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Available for 6 months	Rs. 960,	Rs. 575,
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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NZ			
RDINAND	G. Costanzo	6,043	23th June, 1900.

...her particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.

..., 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 12th June 1900.

DES MARITIMES.

...CH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	5th July, 1900.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	2nd Aug., 1900.
YARRA	4,235	Rogliano	30th Aug., 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ANNAM," 6,357 tons, Captain Perdonet, to sail on or about the 27th June, 1900, every 28 days' Departures.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

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S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 22nd June, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 19th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 21st June, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bircain, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 8th July.

FOR KARACHEE, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "INDIA," 4,074 tons, on or about 18th June.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about 16th June.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th June, 1900.

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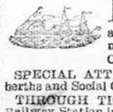

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In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tedi...lousness of the task of looking through a number of separate ...nts for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture; the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would risk them to kindly take particular note.

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CHOLERA PILLS (Government Formula. Per 100, Rs. 2-4; per 1,000	15	0
CHLORODYNE (Phillips & Co.'s). Per Bot., Re. 0-8, Re. 0-12 and	1	8
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SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 23 OF 1899.

Petition for probate of the last will and Testament of GANGABAI, widow of BALAJI HIRAJI GOWAN, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.

DHURMAJEE SIMRAJEE NAKHWA, Executor according to the Law of the said Will...Plaintiff

v.

BOODHOOBAI, widow of DHARMAN VITHUL THACOOR, a relative of the said BALAJEE HIRAJEE .....Defendant.

WHEREAS by an order made in the above suit on the 22nd day of December, 1899, it was ordered inter alia that the Plaintiff should pay to the defendant her taxed costs of the suit, viz, Rs. 823-0.

AND WHEREAS by a Warrant of SALE dated the 7th day of April 1900, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed TO SELL the right, title and interest of the Plaintiff in the lands and premises in the said warrant mentioned that is to say:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of Government Toka land admeasuring 10981 square yards or thereabouts, situate at Sewri near Sewri New Road in the City and Registration District of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 120 218 320 and New Nos. 1438, 1434, 1449 and New Survey No. 1-2433 and bounded on or towards the North partly by the ground of Mr. Dorabji Cursetjee Shroff, and partly by the ground formerly of Balaji Heraji and now of the said Dorabji Cursetjee Shroff, on or towards the South partly by the ground of Narayen Vithoba Patel, and partly by the ground of the said Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff and on or towards the East and West by the ground of the said Dorabji Cursetjee Shroff.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of Government Toka land admeasuring 816 square yards or thereabouts, situate at Sewri near Sewri New Road in the City and Registration district of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 218, New No. 1423, New Survey No. 1-2435 and bounded on or towards the North by a passage and on or towards the South, East and West by the ground of the said Dorabji Cursetjee Shroff.

NOW it is hereby PROCLAIMED and NOTIFIED that on WEDNESDAY the 18th day of July, 1900, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon the Shereff of Bombay, will, under and by virtue of the said warrant of sale put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, to the highest bidder, and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said plaintiff in the said lands and premises, or in so much there of as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree costs of previous execution and of the said warrant of sale.

The following is a list of the rights, charges and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable:—

1. By an Affidavit made herein on the 9th day of May, 1900, and filed in the Office of the Commissioner, High Court, by one Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff, he the said Dorabji Cursetjee Shroff, claims certain four pieces of land belonging to himself situate within the said property herein before firstly described, one of which bearing No. 3-2413 and admeasuring 371 square yards is with a portion of well within its boundary situate in the midst of the said property firstly described, another of which bearing No. 4-2433 and admeasuring 315 square yards is situate on the northern boundary of the said property firstly described, the third of which bearing No. 2-433 and admeasuring 188 square yards is situate on the southern boundary of the said property firstly described and the fourth of which bearing No. 5-433 and admeasuring 132 square yards is situate on the eastern boundary of the said property firstly described, a copy of the said affidavit with plan annexed thereto will be produced at the time of sale.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Plaintiff to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Plaintiff have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The above mentioned Defendant has not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of each lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in each case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

Indefault of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 15th day of June 1900.

JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. ARDESIR HORMUSJEE DINSHA & Co., Attorneys for Defendant.

NOTICE.

ALTERNATIVE SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of FOOD, CLOTHING, BEDDING and at her articles for the inmates of the LEPER ASYLUM at Matunga, for one year or for three years' commencing from 1st July, 1900, will be received by the Undersigned up to 2 P. M. on FRIDAY, the 22nd June, 1900.

Particulars of the supplies required can be ascertained on application to the Medical Officer at the Asylum or to the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality.

Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 2,000 according as the Tenders are for one year's supply or three years supply. The deposit must be in cash or public securities, which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tender or refusal to sign the contract and pay the necessary further deposit.

A further deposit equal to the amount deposited with Tender will have to be made by the tenderer whose tender may be accepted.

Forms of Tender and conditions of contract can be had on payment of Re. 1 for each form of tender.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender and reserves to himself the right, before accepting any tender, of revising such of the rates in the successful Tender as may appear to be exceptionally high.

W. L. HARVEY, Chairman,
Committee, Homeless Leper Asylum.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 15th June, 1900.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of NAGARDAS, late of Bombay Hindu, Inhabitant, deceased.

GULABBAI, widow and Sole Executrix named in the Will of the said deceased.....Petitioner,

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, EDWARD TOWNSHEND CANDY, Esquire, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 12th day of June in the Year of our Lord, One thousand and Nine hundred, and in the Sixty-third year of our Reign.

By Order of the Court,
L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

The 13th day of June, 1900.

D. B. BINNING.

Messrs. MANSUKHLAL, DAMODAR and JAMSETJI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

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MACKENZIE & Co.

Bombay, 16th June, 1900.

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17 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Newera Eliya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND.....£625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Manila
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Cebu Philippines
Madras	Kwala Lumpor.	Shanghai.
Rangoon.	Batavia.	Tientsin.
Colombo.	Sourabaya.	Hankow.
Penang.	Hongkong.	Yokohama.
Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow	Kobe.
Thaiping.		

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund .....$ 115,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater W.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER, Esq. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on Application. Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR,

DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayangunj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna.

H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P.).
Messrs. LALLA GUNGARAM CHUNNILALL.—Mhow.
MOKHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Sirsa.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.
RESERVE FUND...— „ 1,00,000

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—

For 2 and 3 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... „ 8,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK. The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on TERMS to learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief commercial places in the World.

T. TAKAMI,
Acting Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION SURGEONS, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Constituents, Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double (Rs. 20) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Rawlplugs Supplied.

Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, for treatment including Syce per mensem Commission on Horses Bought or Sold ..... Examination and Certificate ..... Verbal opinion as to Soundness .....

OATMEAL FOOD OATS, BRAN &c.

PIANOS FOR INDIA,

THE BEST PROCURABLE, SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE AT

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,

WRITE FOR NEW PRICE LIST.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.
At age 20, Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25, Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30, Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35, Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40, Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45, Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES

Absolute Security.

* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.

* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.

90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.

Policies simple in form, world-wide and indisputable.

Lapsed policies revived without fine.

Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.

Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.

Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments

Immediate payment of Claims.

Non-forfeitable though Suicide.

Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company

* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars

NOTICES.

JAMES SMART,

ESTABLISHED 1851.

TAILORS & OUTFITTERS,

32, WALBROOK, LONDON, E.C.,

AND

56 & 566, CALLE PIEDAD, BUENOS AYRES.

SIMLA FINE ARTS SOCIETY.

THE THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be held at Simla during August, 1900. For particulars apply to HONORARY SECRETARY, Fine Arts Society, Simla.

NOTICE.

COPIES of the GOVERNMENT PLAGUE REPORT, reviewing Plague in the Bombay Presidency from September 1896 to June 1899, compiled by Captain Condon, I. S.C., are FOR SALE at the Government Central Book Depot, Girgaum, Bombay, at Rs. 9 per copy. Orders should be sent in early to the Curator, Government Central Book Depot, as only a very limited number of copies is available.

J. K. CONDON, Captain,
Under Secretary to Government.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act 1866." Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the Estate of JOSIAH ARTHUR GUERIN, formerly of Belgaum, India, Deputy Collector but late of Norton Fitzwarren and Elm Grove, Taunton in the County of Somerset, England, European, deceased, who died on 11 Elm Grove Taunton aforesaid, on or about the 17th day of August 1898, and Letters of Administration of an authenticated copy of whose will were on the 12th day of August 1898, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to WILLIAM GARROD MAYHEW one of the duly constituted Attorneys of GEORGE DAVEY SYMONDS, the sole surviving Executor named in the said Will for his use and benefit and limited until he the said George Davey Symonds shall obtain Probate of the said will to be granted to him from this Court to have effect throughout the whole of British India, are required to send to the Undersigned Solicitors for the said WILLIAM GARROD MAYHEW on his behalf at their office No. 31, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their Names and Addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the Estate of the said deceased so as to reach the said office on or before the 31st day of July, 1900, as after that date the said William Garrod Mayhew as Attorney of the said Gerge Davey Symonds will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the persons entitled thereto in the said Will contained, having regard only to the claims of which the said Attorney (Administrator) shall then have notice as aforesaid and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised—Dated this 15th day of May, 1900.

CRAWFORD, BROWN, BAYLEY and DUNLOP,
Administrator's Solicitors.

THE KHANDEISH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી ખાનદેશ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલસ, કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 26th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 23rd day of June, 1900, at 3 P.M., to transit the following business, viz:—

1. To receive and adopt the Audited Accounts and Balance-sheet for the year ending 31st December 1899.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election and to confirm the appointment of Messrs. Jadhavji Vaubhdas and Bhugwandas Waljee as additional Directors.
4. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Anandji Bhanjee as an Auditor in the place of Tribhowandas Varmar resigned, and to appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the chairman.

By order of the Board of Directors,

મુલજી જેઠાની કું૰

કં૰, MOOLJEE JAITHA & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 8th June, 1900.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 9th June to 23rd June, 1900, both days inclusive.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

Gold.	Silver	Steel & Nickel.
Rs.	Rs	Rs.
With Turnpin Side ...50	28	16
With Single Temple ...50	24	16
With Cur ...50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez...50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 8 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilotte" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE,

IAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS executed with the greatest precision and ...ute delay. Oculist's prescriptions CARE-...EPARED.

...RCKS & CO., LD.,
...OMBAY AND POONA.

...PSES
OF THE
EAST.

...RAPHIC VIEWS, com-...que and interesting places
...AH, CEYLON, and the
...th full descriptive matter. Size of
...-2 in. by 7 1-2 in

Rs. 3 only, the complete set. Paper Cover.

JUST THINK OF IT!!!

A VIEW ALBUM, containing a set of 24 views of the most prominent places in CALCUTTA, DARJEELING, and SIMLA, bound neatly in Cloth, (GILT) Covers, Size of Views, 4 in. by 4 1-2 in. Rs. 1-8 each album—A grand thing for presentation or for friends abroad. Cash or V. P. P.

TRUSTT & CO,
145-1, Dharumtollah Street, Calcutta.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, coughs, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints—often mistaken for rheumatism—secondary symptoms disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2/9 and 4/6 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "Therapion," as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."

KILLS, BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

KILLS, BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.

The genuine powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is also adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	600	all	10 p. c. 1 Bon.	1,280
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,175
Bank of Madras	10,000	600	all	10 pr. ct.	1,160
Commercial	{ 10,000 }	100	{ 100 }	nil	60
Bank of India	{ 15,000 }		{ 75 }		
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	79
Charter Bank..	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£20 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co., New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry....	500	00	..	5 pr. ct.	630
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.....	500	500	...	4 pr. ct.	477½

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advantage..	70	1,000	505	Nil	
Alliance	1,000	1,100	all	0	205
Anglo-Indian ...	1,345	...	...	Nil	19
Asser Veerjee Mill Ltd	In all 2000 which 1962 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 12 1-2	nom.
Aurangabad S. & W. Co., Ltd.	...	1,000	1,000		60
Baliary S.& W. Co., Ltd. (Baliary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,060
Barsi Manfg. Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	12 1-2	170
Bombay Unified	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co....	90	500	500	dvd Rs 2	410
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000		90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	d dit.s.	375
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	850	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,000
Central India...	1,000	500	50	dvd Rs. 5,50	1,870
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 3	450
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 2.	680 xd
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	6,000	100	00	9 pr ct.	1
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	510
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	340
Coorla Mills ...	00	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2.5	360
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 60	690
David Mill ...	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs 30	310
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs 30	235
Dinshaw Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Empress	2,100	600	500	Nil	285
Framjee Petit..	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	230
Hamilton	1,875	1,000	1,000	Nil	310
Hinguaghat Mills	700	400	400	4	670
Hormusjee and Bailoonjee ...	1,500	500	500	50	630
Hope Mills.....	900	1,000	1,000	30	350
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	1,150
Imperial Mills....	900	500	500	Nil	180
Indian Manfg. Co. Ltd.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	42
Manchester Jam Sab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 50	490
James Greaves, Jaffer Ali	1,100	500	500	40	410
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,850	250	250	dvd 5	130 xd
Jeevraj Balioo, Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	400
Kamani Mills	7,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,000
Khanga and Manfg. Co....	1,000	250	250	65	500 x d
Khatau Makanjee Co., Ltd.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 60	490
Kohinoor Mills ...	1,218	500	...	dvd Rs 32	570
Lakhmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	600
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	R s 10	2,200
Maharajmere...	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Mahfoozi Spg. & Wvg. Mills (Guiroongaa	8,400	500	500	5 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	6 pr ct.	1805
Mchanlal K. Petit & Mfg. Co. Ld.	300	100	11½	dvd Rs 15	165 xd
Manockjee Nowrojee ...	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 15	1425
Meghji Pema Co., Ld	1,000	250	250	dvd Rs 15	160
Madura Mills..	7,778	100	100	Nil	...
National	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 62
New Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	16.
Oriental	5,725	625	25	dvd Nil	19
Premier Spg. Mills. Co.(Ld).	742	1,	1,000	dvd Rs 50	575
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	9	1500
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 20	475
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 75	1500
Soondercas	750	1,000	1,000	35	335
Southern India	1,400	500	500	Nil	80
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvd Rs 12½	230
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,000	250	250	Rs. 15	15
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	15	185
Star of India..	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	65
Swadeshi Mills	4,000	500	500	dvd Rs 22½	550
Sassoon and Allaince	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs 2	20
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co....	500	1,000	1,000	50	60
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 20	25
Venishunker Lukhmidas Spg. & Wvg. Mill Co. Ld.	850	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 50	410 x d
Victoria Mills..	250	1,000	1,000	Nil	2
Western India..	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 50	275
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co. Ld.	1400	50	all	dvd it-	...
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	al	...

PRESS COMPANIES

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	125	1,200 x
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	41
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs. 80	725
Bellary	187	1,000	1,000	dv Rs 20	170 x d
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co.Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil.	725
Broulee Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	dvd R30	180 x
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dv Rs 20	200 x d
Colaba	600	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs 15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,325
English Press and Manfg ...	400	200	...	dvd Rs 9	60
Fort Manfg ...	150	8,300	500	dvd Rs20	650
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs16	51
Hay and Sabapathy ...	450	450	600	dvd Rs30	340 x l
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	Rs 17	125 x d
Khangaum	240	450	450	dvd Rs 80	475 x l
Bahuva Press Co., Ld....	1300	200	all	15 pr. ct	21
Mahmadpura Cotton Gand Pressing Co., Ld ...	200	500	500	33	55
Meronshi	600	125	125	dvd Rs 5	424
Mofussil Co	125	400	400	dvd Rs30	370
Munnar M	900	500	all	dvd Rs20	18
New Bernard ...	00	500	500	dvd Rs30	180
New Indian	00	125	125	dv Rs12½	137
Prince of Wales Sailors Pathy (Bellary)	100	500	00	20	160
Sassoon.....	500	500	500	20	300 x d
Tata and Sons Jah Co.	300	500	500	30	310 x d
Tata and Sons Jah Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	1725
Sind	100	2,000	750	20	325
Surat Hydraulic Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	
Surat City Press Co., Ld	37	200	all	1	
Volkart.....	...	000	--	Rs 80	985

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown.....	1,750	100	100	dv Rs 10	150 xd
Bank of Bathe.....	2500	50	50	12	33
Badhani Pice...	15,000	100	100	12 pr ct	138 xd
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation...	1,060	12,500	500	dvd 150	6,700
Do. New issue.	2500	375	625	dvd 112½	1,700
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld..	1,250	00	100	dvd 1	68
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.....	100	500	500	5 pr ct	510
Bombay Flour Mill	000	500	500	5	75
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr ct	220
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills ...	500	200	200	dvd Rs 10	170
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.....	2,000	250	250	9 p 16	520
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld	292	500	50	...	50
Indian Guarantee & Surety Ship Assn.....	5,000	00	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kemp & Co. ...	4,000	200	175	21	363
Karrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	181
Marckn & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 15	140
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	1	9 pr. ct.	25
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	0	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ...	5,000	200	0	12 pr. ct.	130
Philips & Co. Ld.....	4,000	100	50	dvd Rs 9	25
Port Canning Co.....	6,000	000	100	25	290
Spundy & Co ...	1,000	100	1,000	5	240 x d
Spencer & Co.	2,000	500		5	965 x d
Thacker & Co..	1,800	100		dvd Rs 8	136
Tobubone Co...	2,200	251	100	11	271

EXCHANGE.

		Terms.		Rate
London Banks	On demand			1s. 4d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic			1s. 3 31-32d.
Do. do.	3 Months sight			1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. do.	4 Do.	do.	do.	1s. 4 1-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do.	do.	do.	1s. 4 3-32d.
Do. Documents	4 Do.	do.	do.	1s. 4 15-32d.
Do. do	6 Do.	do.	do.	1s. 4 21-32d.
Do. Credit	4 Do.	do.	do.	1s. 4 7-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do.	do.	do.	1s. 4 9-32d.
Francs	8 Do.	do.	do.	172
Do.	4 Do.	do.	do.	193-4
Calcutta	At sight		do.	100 1-16
Do.	30 days		do.	
Madras	At sight		do.	
Do.	30 days		do.	
China	60 days		do.	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 23m. Sun sets, 6h. 33m. High water, 0-55m., 1-44a. Low water, 0-37m., 7-44a.
P. and O. s. s. Paramatta, with English mails of 1st inst., due to arrive at 7 a.m.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 23m. Sun sets, 6h. 33m. High water, 1-47m., 2-25 n. Low water, 7-21m., 8-31a.

POSTAL NOTICES.—In consequence of the late arrival of Burmah Foreign Mails at Calcutta the P. and O. Mail steamer due to sail to-day, will be detained till receipt of mails in Bombay. Registered correspondence will be received at the General Post Office up to 3 p.m. and unregistered up to 4 p.m.—Mails for Reunion, Mauritius and Seychelles, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m. On Tuesday and Wednesday, the 19th and 20th instant, respectively.

FALSE WEIGHT.—Krishna Gungaram, a vegetable-seller, appeared yesterday before Mr. W. Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, to answer a summons taken out against him by Inspector Flanagan, charging him with possessing a false weight. About a fortnight ago the accused was hawking about Khetwady, when he was detected having in his possession one seer weight, which on being tested was found to be short. The magistrate sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 25 with the alternative of one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE FROM POLICE CUSTODY.—On Wednesday night, one Krishna Bapoo, a Hindu, who resided at Cooliwada, Dongree, was arrested by the police on a charge of stealing ornaments from the person of a child and was being taken to one of the quarters of a police officer in charge of those policemen. While crossing over the Musjid Bunder Bridge, the accused suddenly vaulted over the parapet wall of the bridge in order to escape and fell from a height of about three feet. He was picked up in an unconscious state and conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he has been detained for treatment. On his discharge from the hospital, the man will be charged before the magistrate, with the offence of attempting to escape from legal custody.

THEFT OF MUNICIPAL STREET LAMPS.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Dharamsey Karamsey and Sopa Luximon were charged, the former with stealing four Municipal lamps and the latter with the abetment of the offence. On Wednesday afternoon a policeman saw the first accused remove two Municipal street lamps from the French Bridge, Girgaum, and arrested him. On the house of the accused being searched, another lamp was found, which the man admitted having stolen from Malabar Hill, a fortnight ago. Police investigation traced one more lamp to the possession of the second accused to whom it had been sold by the first accused for a paltry sum. The first accused admitted three previous convictions. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. The second accused was fined Rs. 15, or in default was ordered to undergo fifteen days' imprisonment with hard labour.

ALLEGED NUISANCE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah, Mr. Sorabji B. Master, Superintendent of the Municipal License Department, prosecuted Ismail Haji Isack for storing and pressing raw hides without a license, in No. 106, Mustapha Mansion, Mandvi-street-at-law, defended the accused. Inspector Byramji Pestonji stated that when he visited the place on the 9th May, there was an extremely offensive smell coming out of it. People residing in the locality bitterly complained against the nuisance caused by the defendant's action. Dr. Sidney Smith, who was called on behalf of the defence, deposed that he went to the premises on the 30th, when an offensive smell was emanating from it, but it was not injurious to health. Witness was shown the cause of the hides. Witness would not allow storage of such hides in his compound. The magistrate reserved his decision till Monday.

COLLAPSE OF A CHAWL.—About 6 o'clock, on Thursday evening, a chawl in course of construction belonging to one Valli Mahomed Hoosein and situated at Bapty Road Cross Lane, suddenly collapsed injuring seven persons more or less seriously. The collapse was caused by the removal, before the mortar was set up, of the cross-stays which supported the posts, on which the rafters and frame-work of the roof rested The work of building the chawl was being carried out under the supervision of a mistry, named Haji Somar Pakeer Mahomed and the Municipal Building Inspector. At the time of the accident there were several labourers at work in the chawl and seven of them were injured by the fall of debris on them. They were conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where after their injuries were attended to they were allowed to go home.

DEATH FROM OPIUM-POISONING.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at Clive Road, Mandvi, touching the death of Mayya Mali, a Hindu boy, aged nine months. The deceased was the son of a labourer, who works in a grain godown at Mandvie. The mother stated that she was in the habit of giving the deceased opium twice a day, about the size of a *bajri* seed since he was two months old. On Thursday morning she gave the child the usual dose out of a small tin-box, which she then placed on the top of a partition and went into the kitchen, leaving the child on the floor near the partition. When the mother returned to the front room about half an hour she found the opium box which contained two pieces of opium each about the size of a grain, lying quite empty on the floor near the deceased. An hour after the child became drowsy, when a Parsee medical practitioner was summoned. He, however, died in a few hours, which occurred the same afternoon. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased died from opium, which was inadvertently taken.

RESISTING A POLICEMAN.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Flanagan charged Bapji Desarji and Gopal Dayal with resisting a police officer in the discharge of his duties, pleader, defended the accused. The evidence showed that while the sepoy was taking Radni to the lock-up the first two accused interfered. When brought to the police they were troublesome and were locked up for the night. The police officer in charge of the case refused to bail them, as, it was alleged, their place of residence was not sufficiently known to the police. The next morning, they were handcuffed and sent to jail for identification and to ascertain if there were any previous convictions against them. It was found that the second accused had once been fined one rupee for smoking in court and that there were no previous convictions against any of the other accused. The magistrate fined the accused Rs. 5 each. His Worship remarked it was to be regretted that the police should have put the accused in the lock-up and not admitted them to bail, which they could have done, as the offence was a bailable one. If they were afraid that accused would not surrender to their bail, they might have insisted on substantial bail.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE RAILWAY STORE-YARD.—An inquiry was held yesterday, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, at the Gun Carriage Store-yard of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, Colaba, regarding the death of Ramsaroof, a Purdesee lad, aged about eighteen years. The deceased was a shunting porter in the service of the B. B. and C. I. Railway and worked at the above yard. On Thursday last there were some waggons in the up main line, and the shunting master gave an order to couple the waggons to the other waggons that were attached to an engine and standing on the same line. The deceased was standing in the rear of the waggons attaching the engine and holding the screw coupling of the last waggon, ready to drop in the hook of the end waggon. As the waggons were backed, the deceased walked with them with the coupling in his hand, but he missed dropping the coupling into the hook of the waggon that were to be attached. As a result of this the waggons were shunted further on by the bump given to them by the waggons attached to the engine and the deceased fell on one of the rails and one of the waggons passed over his right leg and struck against his chest. The driver backed the engine and the deceased was pulled out from under the waggon. He was found to be dead. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased died from injuries received by his having been accidentally run over by a wheel of a railway waggon, which was being shunted in the Gun Carriage Railway Store-yard.

DAMAUN NEWS.—There were four deaths at Lower Damaun on Wednesday, three whereof were due to starvation and one to infantile disease. Cholera seems to be abating in the city, there being no death due to it on the 12th and 13th instant, but it is not yet on the decrease in the adjoining villages where it has been prevailing for some time with virulence, especially in the small village of Marwad, where it has almost swept off the cultivating community. At Khail Kachigaon, among others the Intelligent Desai Patel was attacked four days ago and is not yet pronounced out of danger. At Devka twenty-five persons were attacked and were immediately supplied with medicine by the health officer and only one is reported to have died. The authorities in the city are strict as to what articles of food are offered for sale in the Municipal market. The Police Commissioner Mr. Ragoso is able to keep a keen watch on the market as it is not at a distance from the police station. He detected two Bhanja vendors attempting to sell common mangos in disobedience to a notification of the Government and confiscated two baskets full and offered them as food to the cattle who came to devour the green stuff. In lower classes are freely using toddy and mowra liquors either as cholera preventive or to ward off fear of the epidemic and luckily for them, Mr. Diogenes Mascarenhas whose abkari contract with Government terminates at the end of the month, has reduced from to-day (14th) the price of those liquors from six annas and eight pies to four annas per seer, and the inferior liquor from four annas to two annas per seer, Starvation, however, has enrolled more victims than cholera, for in Lower Damaun alone cholera has made sinus the beginning of this month 21 victims while starvation has made 37. It is much to be regretted that ample funds are not yet forthcoming to organise a proper relief to provide sufficient and wholesome food to the starving multitude which consists of people more from the British than the Portugues territory and thus save numerous human lives.

THE books that Mr. Ruskin wrote are very numerous. They exceed in bulk those of any three—so Mr. Harrison has calculated—of our other eminent thinkers. The books that Mr. Ruskin meant to write were almost as numerous. In various places he has referred to them. The list include : A History of Fifteenth Century Florentine Art (in six octava volumes) ; an Analysis of the Attic Art of the 5th Century (in three volumes) ; an Exhaustive History of Northern Thirteenth Century (in ten volumes) ; a Life of Sir Walter Scott ; a Life of Xenophon ; a Commentary on Hesiod, " with a final analysis of the principles of Political Economy " ; a General Description of the Geology and Botany of the Alps (24 volumes), a Life of Turner, a Life of Moses, a Life of Pope ; a Treatise on the Principles of Music ; and a General History of the Thirteenth Century. The number of projected volumes (given in Mr. Ruskin's own estimates), must not be taken too seriously, but on all these subjects he had at one time or another accumulated material.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE TYEBJEE.)

A FATHER'S GUARANTEE FOR HIS SON.

SORABJEE CURSETJEE JAHAVERI VS. NASARWANJEE ARDASIR HORMUSJEE WADIA.

THE plaintiff, a jeweller and commission agent, claimed to recover from defendant Rs. 15,693 12 0 with interest and costs. The Hon. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the plaintiff ; and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, appeared for the defendant. The claim was brought in respect of an agreement made by the defendant, who under it agreed to pay the above sum on consideration that the plaintiff refrained from taking criminal proceedings against the defendants' son, Homee Wadia, who had obtained diamonds from the plaintiff, which he had not returned.

Mr. Byramji Dardabshah Narriman, managing clerk to the plaintiff's firm of solicitors, in the course of his evidence, said that on the 16th January last he had informed the defendant's friends that it was the intention of the plaintiff, under the advice of Mr. Acworth, to file a suit and take out an order of attachment. On the following day, the draft agreement was prepared in Mr. Acworth's office. The same evening, the stamped agreement was brought to witness. He knew that on the 15th January his firm had sent to Homee Wadia a letter threatening criminal proceedings. On the following day Mr. Acworth advised that civil instead of criminal proceedings should be taken. Witness in his interview with the defendant and his friends, on the 18th, had never referred to criminal proceedings. He had not said on the 18th or 17th that he intended to take proceedings in the Police Court against Homee for issue a warrant. He had not said that unless the guarantee letter was given that he would at once go to the Police Court and get the warrant issued.

Cross-examined, witness said : Homee Wadia, with Sorabji first came to him about noon on January 15th. On that day criminal proceedings were threatened by letter. No intimation had been then given of any civil proceedings. At the time he wrote that letter, witness was doubtful whether a criminal offence had been committed, and he therefore suggested that plaintiff should consult Mr. Acworth. The plaintiff had told him that Homee Wadia had got the goods from him on approval. He did not say that Homee had pledged or sold the goods. Witness heard that from a Mr. Jeejeebhoy. He had never said that the intention of taking criminal proceedings had been abandoned. When he wrote the letter of the 15th, he thought that all the jewels had been pledged. It was not a fact that the defendant's friends were told that unless the guarantee was given a warrant would be applied for. He did not say that if the guarantee were not given he and Mr. Acworth would file an information in the tiffin hour. He could not have filed an infofmation at that time, as the Magistrates only took them at 11 o'clock, unless the matter was very urgent.

In answer to the Court, witness said in the face of the guarantee he thought that criminal proceedings could not be taken. He did not think they were barred from taking civil proceedings.

Mr. Acworth said he had told Byramji that he considered the plaintiff would be ill-advised to take criminal proceedings. He told Byramji that Sorabji by the next morning must make up his mind what the nature of his proceedings were to be ; so that if he wished the information filed it could be made before Mr. Slater before 11 o'clock. The charge proposed to be laid in the information was one of cheating. If Sorabji had wished it he would have laid the information. Early on the morning of the 16th, Sorabjee said he intended to follow witness's advice and drop criminal proceedings, by the words "stay of proceedings," which he had put in the draft agreement he had intended to refer to civil proceedings. It was never suggested to him on the 17th that he should go to the Police Court and lay an information against and apply for the arrest of Homee. At tiffin time on that day the plaintiff had said he was quite satisfied with the guarantee.

In answer to Mr. Raikes, witness said he did not suggest laying a criminal charge against Homee Wadia, because he did not then know him so well as he now did. Further he thought it would be difficult to prove criminal intent as the defendant said the goods were taken having regard to the fact that there had been previous business transactions between the plaintiff and Homee. Even if he had known the goods had been taken on approval, and then pledged, he would have then thought it questionable whether a criminal charge would have succeeded. He thought also that his previous knowledge, and the dealings he had with Homee Wadia had weighed with him in the advice he

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You may make whatever use you think fit of this declaration.

We are, Yours faithfully,

(Signed) ANGELINO SIMON ANDRADE.

The foregoing Signature attested on the 29th July, 1899, by DARIO TEIXEIRA DA CUNHA

I hereby certify the foregoing signature of DARIO TEIXEIRA DA CUNHA to be in the true and proper handwriting of the same who is a NOTARY PUBLIC of this City.

No. 393, BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL, RIO DE JANEIRO, July 31st, 1899.

(Signed) GEO. A. LAUD, British Pro-Consul.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 15.

2 3-4 per cent Consols...£101 11-16 plus 1-4 unch'd
3 per cent Rentes.....£101 1-4 "
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan...£108 1-2 "
3 1-2 per cent Govt. Securities £93 13-16 "
Bar Silver in London..... 27 11-16 "
do in New York ..... 60 3-8 "
Exchange on London at Paris 25·14 1-2—1-2
do on New York ..... 4·87 3-8 unchanged.
Discount Bank of England..... 3 per cent—1-2
do Short London Bills...2 1-2 per cent. unch'd.
do Indian Bank Bills..... 2 7-8 per cent. "

The Bank of England's reserve is 44 per cent. of it liabilities. Bills on Calcutta, Rs. 20,000, at 1s. 4d. Rs. 10.000 on Madras, at 1s. 4d.

Arrivals—Gulf of Trinidad, Glenturret.

Withdrawn from the Bank of England for France £75,000.

THE WEATHER.—There is every indication of our monson bursting within the next forty-eight hours, if not sooner, as a steamer arrived this morning from Home ports reports having left a very strong monsoon some 90 miles from Bombay yesterday.

EXCHANGE.—Throughout the week the market has been quiet with rates unchanged up to Wednesday, when the rate for Credits gave way from Is. 4 3-16d. to 1s. 4 5-33d. though until to-day the latter rate was by no means general, with easier money, however, both at Home and in India, Banks have been glad to accept the lower rate and a very fair amount of bills have been placed during the last three days, approximately, £50,000, for June and July, principally for this month. Bank Demand has been given for the mail at 1s. 4d. in one or other direction up to this afternoon when 1s. 3 31-32d. became the general rate, or Telegraphic this has been the uniform rate since last writing, but the enquiry for either Telegraphic or Demand, ready to forward has been extremely limited.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The closing rate to-day is the same as when we wrote a week ago, Rs. 95 3-4, but in the interval rates have fluctuated about 1-4 per cent. with easier money in England and India together with more favourable advices from the seat of War in South Africa the rate closes for this and next settlement at Rs. 95 3-4.

MONEY is easier both in Calcutta and Bombay with the Cash balance of the Banks of Bengal and Bombay up 10 lacs, while the latter has brought its rate of interest down 1 per cent. from 6 per cent. to 5 per cent., the Bank of Bengal being still 1 per cent. lower at 4 per cent.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—During the week under report the market has been very steady and shares of paying concerns are in good demand, while non-paying concerns are rather weak owing to the long felt anxiety of the coming monsoon.

Bank of Bombay shares have changed hands during the week between 1,280 to 2,287 1-2 and are in request at 1,285, while Commercial's have changed hands at 60.

Press shares are quiet with little business passing.

MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.—Badham Pile shares changed hands at 138xd. and Bombay-Burmas have improved to 6,700, while the new issues have changed hands at 1,700. The Bombay Ice have improved to 70.

Bombay Flour shares are in request at 760, while Delhi and Northern India shares have declined to 170, Kemp's are steady and in good demand at 363, Port Canning shares have changed hands at 500, Treacher's shares have changed hands at 965xd., while Thacker's are in request at 157.

MILL SHARES.—Centrals have continued improving during the week and have advanced to 1870. Investors have good faith in these shares taking into consideration the bad times through which the milll industry is passing. Currimbhoy and Chinas are steady at 690 and 450.

The Colaba Land and Mill shares have declined to 340 with sellers. Sholapur's have improved to 1,800. Greaves Cotton Mill shares are quoted as under:—Howard and Bullough, 530 steady, Connaught's 540 steady, Leopold's 155 weak, James Greaves, 440 weak, Empress 285 weak, Imperial's 180 weak. Manockjee Petit shares are steady at 1,805.

Municipal Sanitary Bonds are quoted 1134 while Tansa Bonds have changed hands at 116. Port Trust Guaranteed Bonds are quoted 98 1-2 to 98 3-4, while Unguaranteed Bonds are steady at 99 1-4 and 100 respectively. The business being very limited in either.

WHEAT.—The market is firm but the only business transacted during the week has been either for local consumption or on speculator's account. White Delhi for June-July is quoted Rs. 5-4-6, while for August-September the rate is two annas higher at Rs. 5-6-6. Arrivals 53 791 cwts.

SEEDS.—GINGELLY.—The market is very firm with buyers at yesterday's rates, but no sellers. Prices show an advance of about Re. 1 during the week in an active market. Arrivals 2,634 cwts.

CASTORSEED.—This market has also been active and closes strong at Rs. 39 per candy, but few sellers. Arrivals 9,302 cwts.

LINSEED.—Throughout the week the market has been rather quiet with slight fluctuations, but since yesterday a good enquiry has sprung up and with better advices from Home we close firm at Rs. 9-15 per bold and Rs. 9-12 to Rs. 9-13 per small grain Arrivals 24'593 cwts.

RAPESEED.—With Home markets quiet; ours has also been quiet with no demand and during the week rates have given way 4 annas, say Rs. 7-8 for Brown Cawnpore and Rs. 7-14 for Yellow. Arrivals 14-104 cwts.

POPPYSEED.—A fair amount of business has been done during the week and the market closes steady at Rs. 8-11. Arrivals 22 394 cwts.

LINSEED.—London quotes 56s. 3d., June-July, Dunkirk, value firm.

FREIGHTS.—The market has been quiet during the week with rates tending downwards and very little doing. 1,000 tons is reported for July, Antwerp, Havre and Dunkirk, at 13s. 9d. and 1,000 tons for Antwerp, for June at 13s. It is reported to-day that a steamer has been fixed for 2 picked ports at 13s. for June-July, but the name of the steamer is not declared.

COALS.—The market has been extremely dull throughout the week and with the exception of about 500 tons of North Wales, ready in harbour sold at a rate which has not transpired, nothing has been done.

It is currently reported that the B. B. & C. I. Railway have accepted the tenders for Deshargars, Birds, and Jardines, but nothing definite is known.

The following are the quotations for coal alongside:—

	Rs.
Singarini	14
Desharger..... Bengal	15 1-2
Muir's Navigation ..... "	15
Jardines ..... "	15 1-4
Seebpore ..... "	15 1-2

COTTON.—The market continued dull and neglected during the earlier part of the past week, and little or no fresh business transpired, but yesterday and to-day there has been rather a better feeling in the market, and transactions amounting to about five thousand bales have been reported in ready cotton. The slight improvement in the demand seems to have been caused by the reports that have been current lately pointing to higher prices in America owing to small supplies, less favourable accounts of the growing crop, shippers seem to be out of the market for the present and the sales recently reported had been chiefly for local consumption.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool via Canal, without Commission, viz:—

	Per Candy. Rs.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine	195	3 31-32
do. F. G.....	185	3 25-32
do. 15-25 January 1901.....	173	3 9-16
do. Good.....	180	3 11-16
Belatee, Fine	203	4 1-8
do. F. G.....	197	4
Khandesh, F. G.	200	4 1-16
Oomra, F. G.	205	4 5-32
S. G. Dharwar, Good	215	4 11-32
Westerns	201	4 3-32
Broach Good, 15-25 March 1901 ...	202	4 5-32

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer. Surats dull. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 8,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Imports Nil. Surats nil. Spot 5 2-32d. plus 3-32 Arrivals closed steady.

MID-UPLANDS IN LIVERPOOL—

June	June-July	Sept.-Oct.	Dec.-Jan.	Mar.-Apr.
4·13	4·10	4·31	4·13	4-11
plus 5-64	plus 5-64	plus 3-64	plus 1-32	plus 1-32

Cotton in New York—

Receipts at the Ports	1,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain.....	2,000 "
Do Continent	Nil
Mid.-Uplands.....	9 1-16 unchanged
Futures month of August	8·30 — 3
Do do December.....	7·61 — 3

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1900. Bales.	1899. Bales.	1898. Bales.
For the week.....	5,293	24,636	51,233
From 1st Jan. to 14th June	516,100	1,553,102	1,413,357
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent,			
For the week	4,622	14,411	25,223
From 1st Jan. to 14th June	76,080	445,670	352,634
Clearances to China, Japan, Calcutta, &c.			
For the week	1,191	5	14,847
From 1st Jan. to 14th June	181,162	270,273	257,371

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as under:—

	1900. cwts.	1899. cwts.	1898. cwts.
Wheat for the week	63,791	242,485	347,925
Do from 1st Jan. to 14 June	922,478	3,161,744	6,719,216
Linseed for the week	24,593	20,704	77,918
Do from 1st Jan. to 14 June	660,751	1,619,372	1,637,223
Rapeseed for the week	14,104	59,063	79,187
Do from 1st Jan. to 14 June	504,601	1,349,705	1,181,494
Gingelly for the week	2,634	3,494	17,944
Do from 1st Jan. to 14 June,	928,016	999,906	1,113,744

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1900 cwts.	1899 cwts.	1898. cwts
Wheat for the week...		94,930	535,202
Do. 1st Jan. to 14th June 4	1,696,401	4,175,102	
Linseed for the week	108,614	50,138	70,907
Do. 1st Jan. to 14th June	540,621	1,430,860	1,395,796
Rapeseed for the week	69,692	109,824	27,250
Do. 1st Jan. to 14th June	677,176	1,029,892	1,026,564
Gingellyseed for the week	13,000	8,581	52,981
Do. 1st Jan to 14thJune	1,158,787	1,294,709	1,253 699

PIECE GOODS.—As the season is now quite over business has come to a complete standstill and nothing has been done in the bazaar during the past week, prices however are much as they were for now the monsoon is so near at hand dealers are not forcing sales in the chance of a better market in a month or two if the coming rains are good. Stocks are much as they were, the supply of all goods being ample for all requirements, The clearances for last month, as shown by the latest Chamber of Commerce returns, were again very small and, so far this month, the off-take has been much below the average.

Current Quotations of Local made Piece Goods and Yarns on Friday, 15th June, 1900.

PIECE GOODS.

MARKET:—Quiet

	Inches.	Yards.	Weight in lbs.	Net rates per lb. as.ote.as.cts.
T Cloths	16 to 18	12 to 22	1 1-4 to 2 1-2	7·00 to 7·75
Do	24 to 31	20 to 24	4 to 7	6·75 to 7·50
Long Cloths	30 to 44	30 to 38	7 to 12	6·75 to 7·50
Do	45 to 55	33 to 38	7 to 12	6·75 to 7·50
Domestics	18 to 27	50 to 66	8 to 16	6·75 to 7·25
Do	27 to 37	57 to 72	14 to 26	6·75 to 7·25
Chadders	35 to 54	4 to 6	1 to 3	6·25 to 7·00
Do	54 to 72	5 to 6	2 1-2 to 4	6·25 to 7·25
Plain Dhoties ...	20 to 27	4 to 7	1-2 to 1 1-4	6·50 to 7·00
Do ...	30 to 45	8 to 11	1 1-4 to 3 1-4	6·50 to 7·00
Red Bordered Dhoties.....	29 to 27	4 to 7	1-2 to 1 1-4	7·00 to 7·50
Do	30 to 45	8 to 11	1 1-4 to 3 1-4	7·00 to 7·50
Dhoties with Fancy Borders	44 to 50	8 to 11	1 to 3	7·00 to 7·75
Sooti-Gray with coloured lines	24 to 38	24	3 to 6	7·50 to 8·00
Checks	24 to 37	24	5 to 8	8·00 to 9·00
Drills, Grey	24 to 27	40	8 to 13	6·50 to 7·50
Towells and Napkins (Different sizes).....				7·00 to 7·50

YARN.

MARKET:—Easier.

Twist.....	No.	6s Mule, As.	4 1-8 to 4 1-4	per lb.
"	"	8s " "	4 1-4 " 4 1-2	"
"	"	10s " "	4 1-4 " 4 3-4	"
"	"	12s " "	4 5-8 " 4 7-8	"
"	"	16s " "	5 " 5 1-4	"
"	"	20s " "	5 1-4 " 5 1-2	"
"	"	24s " "	6 " 6 1-4	"
"	"	30s " "	6 3-4 " 6 7-8	"
"	"	40s " "	7 1-4 " 7 1-2	"

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods in the previous season:—

Growths.	Yesterday. Cwts.	Yesterday. Bales of 392 lbs.	Total for the week.	Total to date (in Bales) since January 1st 1900.	January 1st 1899.	October 1st 1899.	October 1st 1898.
Khandeish.	...	...	1000	64329	319961	108154	357122
Barsee and Nagar ...	...	...	207	30074	103442	40344	112308
Berar.....	215	62	688	74777	442020	126622	605364
Total Comras...	215	62	1,895	169180	865423	275120	1105232
Hingunghat	...	...	...	5007	8738	7606	11576
Dholleras ..	...	...	88	25599	283316	85275	309014
Broach ...	...	...	22	18599	118101	40970	120484
Compta & Dharwar.	4	1	1020	50018	72363	63128	83654
Westerns ..	777	208	996	19203	7504	19203	13075
Bengals ...	197	50	10·3	176107	204473	318272	215428
Sind	...	...	...	18160	6235	25997	6552
Persian ...	940	238	351	9372	164	19887	229
American...	..	...	68	14081	2139	17947	2874
Egyptian ..	..	...	...	7235	2712	10781	2306
Other Sorts	...	...	...	2330	5	3533	8
Total ...	2283	595	5533	516100	1553102	819329	1895361

Summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay yesterday:—

	Total Previous Receipts	Total Receipts for the week	Total Receipts to date from 1st Jan 1900	Total Receipts for same period in 1899
	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Wheat	4,700	63,791	922,478	3,161,744
Linseed	2,648	24,593	660,750	1,619,372
Rapeseed.....	2,107	14 104	502,601	1,249,705
Gingellyseed ...	881	2,634	928,016	999,206
Poppyseed	2,727	22,393	342,3·6	448,832
Groundnuts	.....	497	31,337	126,446
Castorseed	2,803	9,302	245,104	573,344
Rice	102,655	323,846	8,251,519	1,854,293
Myrabollams...	529	7,341	a219,161	b...

(a) Since 1st April 1900. (b) Not recorded

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	Rs.15-1
Carolus	" —
Mexican Dollars	" 63-1
Gold Five-Frank Pieces	" —
Bar Silver.....	" 58-12 rdy. 59 1-4.
Gold Leaf	" 4-32
Bar Gold, English (.9 touch)	" 2515-0
Bar Australian.....	" 21-5
Bar Bombay	" 2-5
at Fokin.....	" 29

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Open 1,491 1-4 Miles.

THE following is the statement of traffic, week ending 2nd June, 1900.

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ...	1,70,503	5,29,831	13,037	7,13,371
Corresponding week last year.	...	...	...	7,06,826
Open 1,491¼ miles.				

Increase ..... Rs. 6,545

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

APPROXIMATE return of traffic for week ended 2nd June, 1900, on 401 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	110,000	2,55,000	4,000	3,69,000
Or per mile of Railway	238	553	9	800
For previous 21 weeks of half-year	20,85,633	53,74,595	3,325	79,63,556
Total for 22 weeks ..	21,95,636	61,29,595	7,325	83,32,556
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	124,532	2,83,224	6,153	4,13,909
Per mile of Ry. do.	270	615	13	898
Total to corresponding date do.	19,27,920	56,82,130	90,076	77,00,126

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 44,969
Increase to date ..... " 6,32,430

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Bhatinda and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for week ended, 2nd June, 1900, on 1644·39 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,10,000	5,00,000	7,000	6,17,000
Or per mile of Railway	67	304	4	375
For previous 21 weeks of half-year	23,44,826	97,56,633	99,291	1,22,00,750
Total for 22 weeks...	24,54,826	1,02,56,633	1,06,291	1,28,17,750
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,32,891	2,70,883	4,883	4,08,567
Per mile of Ry do.	79	162	3	244
Total to corresponding date do.	28,53,417	71,09,698	1,23,19	1,00,92,304

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 2,08,433
Do. to date ..... " 27,25,446

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the WAR TELEGRAM EXTRAS, Rs. 2, can have the same delivered as they arrive.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

KURSEONG.

BIRTH.

WATHEN—June 10, at Springside, Kursoong, the wife of Alfred H Wathen, of a girl, still-born.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

SCUDDER—June 8, at Coonoor, the wife of Rev Henry J Scudder, M A B D, of the American Arcot Mission, Madanapalle, of a daughter.

SMYTH—June 11, at Mysore, the wife of Major J Smyth, I M S, of a daughter.

WOOD—May 3, at Madras, the wife of Capt R B Wood, B I S N Company, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BAKER—June 11, at her residence, No 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, Mary Jane-Elizabeth, wife of Charles F Baker, aged 34 years.

BELGO-JAMBEIRS—June 10, at 8, Victoria Terrace, Calcutta, Charlotte Adelina, the wife of Robert Belgohambers, late Registrar, High Court.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1900.

THE Australian Commonwealth controversy having been settled by an ingenious compromise, the federation of the Australian Colonies will no doubt be carried out during the present year. The draft of the constitution, brought to London by delegates from the different Colonies, contained a clause, number 74, establishing a Court of Appeal in Australia, the decisions of which would be final, and would annul the decrees of the Privy Council. This was regarded in some quarters as a blow to Imperial supremacy, and the Government, through the Colonial Secretary, declared that it was impossible that the clause should be allowed to stand. All the delegates, save one, insisted that the Bill should be passed without any alteration. The consent of the Colony having been obtained by recourse to the referendum to expunge the clause would throw everything again into the melting-pot. In England there was a general disposition to regard the federation of the Colonies as a step towards federation of the Empire, and the action of the Government in refusing to sanction Clause 74 was generally approved, the exiguous Liberal opposition alone maintaining that a reasonable compromise could be found in confining appeals to England to those cases only in which other than Australian interests were concerned. Meanwhile certain of the delegates, and public opinion in Australia, made it clear that the Colonies were distinctly hostile to Imperial federation which would impose upon the Colonies obligations and burdens that they were not prepared to accept. In Canada, also, a warning note was heard that the assistance given to the Mother-Country during the war in South Africa was wholly spontaneous and voluntary; any endeavour to make military or monetary contributions compulsory would meet a strenuous resistance; the Dominion would insist on maintaining entire freedom of action. That was the language of Sir Wilfred Laurier, the Premier, who was so enthusiastic in favour of Canada assisting the Mother-Country in South Africa. Sir Charles Tupper, the leader of the Opposition, went further, and denounced the Premier for his policy, as tending to arouse the jealousy of a neighbouring Power—the United States. He declared the preference given to English goods to be detrimental to Canadian interests. The cross-purposes between the Colonial Office and the delegates were composed by an amendment to Clause 74 which gave the Australian High Court supreme jurisdiction over all constitutional causes that are purely Australian. The Federal Parliament secures the right of limiting appeals in other suits subject to the Royal consent to any Bill passed for that purpose. Mr. Chamberlain took occasion to expressly disclaim any intention on the part of the Imperial Government to hasten on Imperial Federation, or to impose any obligation on the Colonies which they did not themselves freely undertake; the devotion of our independent sister nations to the Crown is, he declared, the only limit on their independence.

Now that Australian Federation is becoming an accomplished fact, the question arises to what end the power thus called into existence will be exercised. In the "Asiatic Quarterly" Mr. C. de Thierry, who enthusiastically approves of what is being done, is quite satisfied that it will be a new impulse to expansion. In England, even Cabinet Ministers and an experienced Press have come to believe that the Imperial spirit exists only in Great Britain, and that the United Kingdom is the only State invested with sovereign power. Both these views are distinctly challenged. For years past, the great provinces of the Empire exercised sovereignty over large territories outside their own limits, and they still desire to extend their possessions. Every Colonial Englishman is an Imperialist, and complains bitterly of the manner in which English statesmen have allowed Foreign Powers, now Germany, now France, and again Russia, to deprive the empire of positions necessary to its security. It is due not to the foresight of London, but to that of a Canadian statesman that the Empire has a quick route to the East and possesses the seaboard of the North Pacific. It is Mr. Rhodes, and not the Colonial Office that has extended British South Africa to the Zambesi. British New Guinea was saved to the Empire by Australian Premiers. When Lord Derby hesitated to say no to German aggression, the responsible ministries in the Colonies exercised direct control over a quarter of the area of the Empire exclusive of India. Queensland, New South Wales and New Zealand have administered territories beyond their own borders; Canada, Cape Colony and Natal administer territories with which they have no social or political tie, except that of geographical continuity. These young and by no means over-populated countries are as eager for fresh fields and pastures new as the older European States. The total population of the five Australian Colonies is little more than 3,500,000. They have a continent all to themselves, but they are nevertheless anxious to get hold of the New Hebrides, on which the French have claims of New Caledonia, and that portion of New Guinea which Prince Bismarck, with his usual abruptness, annexed one morning to the German Empire.

What business has any Continental Power in Pacific Waters? That is a question which will be put at every convenient opportunity. Great Britain has built and manned a gigantic fleet at immense cost. What is the use of it if Continental Powers, which have virtually no fleets at all, are to come in and keep the Colonials out of their rights? Canada led the way in this triumphal march to Empire. With a population of three millions she annexed territory off her own bat, with very little approval or help from England, equal in area to three empires—Russia in Europe, Germany and Austria together. The motives were two; first, to forestall the United States, second, provide for "our adventurous youth, who were not satisfied to look here and there for an isolated tract fit for settlement." The words were those of the future Sir John Macdonald writing to Sir Edward Watkin in 1868. Of claims to the immense territory in question Canada had none. She had a great ambition; that sufficed. The confederation of the maritime (Atlantic) provinces and Upper and Lower Canada "marked her future course out clearly before her. Then she began to see that her prosperity and very existence, as England in America, depended on an outlet to the Pacific. But between her and the western seaboard lay Rupert's Land, the truly imperial possession of the Hudson Bay Company. She was, therefore, as completely cut off from British Columbia in the north-west as though an ocean rolled between. In a vague way she had always regarded herself as the direct successor of the Company, an aspiration which was given practical expression by the admission of Rupert's Land into the confederation." For ten or twelve years, the Colonial Office in vain endeavoured to compose the frontier differences between the Dominion and the Company, which was practically worried out of existence by the unscrupulous pertinacity of its aspiring neighbour. In the letter from which we have already quoted, Macdonald wrote:—"It has always been a political crime in Western Canada that this country (Rupert Land) must be obtained. . . In addition to the necessity which we recognise, with a stronger Power on our front and flank, of extending over the whole of the British possessions, we are also swayed by the interested object of finding fresh lands for the outlet of our adolescent population." The Colonial Office yielded to this continual pressure and the Hudson Bay Company was expropriated for £300,000, with the reservation of some trading ports. The writer acknowledged that at the end Downing Street thrust on the Dominion, with a haste that was almost indecent, 2,665,000 square miles, most of which had never been explored. An accession of territory so vast has been paralleled only in the British Empire itself. The population consists of 5,000 French and 5,000 Scottish half-breeds, and the Company's officials, indignant at being ousted by unscrupulous outsiders. A Lieutenant-Governor who announced himself as the new Government before the Land was given over, issued orders which excited alarm amongst the half-breeds and the Indians. The result was, the Riel insurrection and Sir George Wolseley's expedition or military promenade to the Red River. If the new Australian Confederation can emulate these achievements under the ægis of the British Power, our adolescent populations will expand to their heart's content. What the Foreign Office will think of it is another matter.

MRS. GLADSTONE survived her husband just long enough to see his statue unveiled at St. Stephens. This ceremony performed by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, took place while London was running wild over Mafeking. The statue now occupies the side tenanted for a brief space by a statue of John Bright, and which, regarded as an offensive failure, simply disappeared. Previous to performing the ceremonial part of his duties, Sir Henry delivered an eulogium of the deceased statesman. The right honourable gentleman considered Mr. Gladstone stood above the plane of elaborate and laboured eulogy. He occupied a position in the country, and in Parliament, which entitled him to any honour we can pay to him, and who could be entitled to a prominent place among those commemorated within those walls if not he, who from earliest manhood to latest age, here expended his great gifts, his marvellous intellect

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

SURRENDER OF KLERKSDORP.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

A despatch from Lord Roberts, dated Pretoria, 14th, says that Klerksdorp has surrendered to General Hunter who found the Court House there full of surrendered arms.

ATTACK ON A TRAIN NEAR RHENOSTER.

Lord Kitchener on the 14th drove off the Boers who were attacking a reconstruction train north of Rhenoster.

Two engineer officers and nine men were wounded.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" wires :—General Botha's force, after the surrender of the capital, was small ; but its numbers had increased recently, and the nearness of this force to the town maintained excitement and prevented the burghers from laying down their arms and interfered with the collection of supplies. Therefore, it was necessary to attack the position which was a very strong one and practically unassailable from the front. The knowledge of this fact enabled Lord Roberts to place the main portion of his troops on the flanks, which he knew were vulnerable. General French on the left had Generals Porter's and Dickson's Cavalry and General Hutton's Mounted Infantry. General Ian Hamilton on the right had Generals Broadwood's and Gordon's Cavalry, Colonel Ridley's Mounted Infantry, and General Bruce Hamilton's Infantry. "Both Columns," continues Lord Roberts, "met with great opposition, but at three in the afternoon I saw two of General Ian Hamilton's Battalions advancing on the enemy's left flank, apparently having the key of their defence. When I left to learn Lord Methuen's movements, General Pole-Carew occupied the line held in the morning by the enemy's outposts. On learning that my communications were interrupted I sent Lord Kitchener with all troops I could spare to Vereeniging, with orders to push to the south and communicate with Lord Methuen, who, I knew, had a very compact force in the vicinity of Heilbron. I also sent a messenger ordering Lord Methuen to push on with all speed towards the main railway, the damage to which will soon be reparable as diversions exist. This message has been warmly received in London, where it has dispelled the anxiety which existed.

TRANSVAAL WAR FUND.

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount previously advised	251,899	10	5
All ranks 4th Lancers H C	305	0	0
J M	50	0	0
Rev A Lewis.....	52	0	0
Total.....	252,306	12	5

KING KING & Co.

Bombay, 15th June, 1900.

THE POWERS AND CHINA.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

In the House of Commons to-night, Mr. Brodrick made a long statement regarding events in China and laid emphasis on the complete accord that existed among the Powers. He added that arrangements had been made to supplement our force on the Yangtse.

ACTIVITY OF THE BOXERS.

The Boxers have destroyed two bridges on the line between Langfau and Tientsin, thus cutting the communications of the expedition.

AN AWKWARD FRACAS AT TIENTSIN.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

Reuter (Tientsin) says that some French Marines attempted to bayonet a British Inspector who had resisted an arbitrary attempt of the Frenchmen to seize an engine.

A British force was held in readiness, but extremities were obviated. Thanks to the British Naval and Consular authorities backed by the American Consul

LATER.

The incident at Tientsin arose from jealousy of Russians and French of supposed facilities given British authorities by British employes of the

HE IMMIGRATION QUESTION IN CANADA.

from Ottawa says that Sir Wilfred introduced a Bill in the Canadian restrict Chinese emmigration by tax.

ese immigrants the Government, imperial considerations and is restrictions, but a Royal Com- ointed to enquire into the

S. GLADSTONE.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

of Mrs. W. E. Gladstone.

E MAILS.

ADEN, JUNE 14.

P. and O. Company's s. s. Egypt, with the homeward mails of the 9th instant, arrived here at 3 p.m. yesterday.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

The Bombay mails of the 2nd instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

SERIOUS LANDSLIPS AT DARJILING.

A correspondent telegraphs from Darjiling, under date June 14 :—Heavy and continuous rain has fallen since 6 o'clock on Tuesday evening. Over eleven inches have already fallen.

A number of intending passengers were informed at the station this morning that no train was running owing to numerous slips between here and Kurseong. The most serious are at the 32nd mile post between Kurseong and Toong, and at the 43rd mile post between Sonada and Ghoom. Assuming that the rain stops these will take two or three days to clear. Both rail and road are blocked. There have been many landslips in Darjiling. The watermains are broken, and the supply is cut off. Last night the electric lights throughout the station were extinguished, causing considerable alarm among the visitors.

LATER.

Scores of slips, some of considerable extent, have taken place throughout the station. Several roads are blocked. The Ghoom and Birchhill Roads are badly damaged. Thirty or forty feet on the Auckland Road, near Kach Jhurtha, have gone wholesale down the khud.

At about 4 a.m., the embankment below St. Patrick's House, the annexe to Boscola's Grand Hotel, slipped, partially burying the servants' godowns. Fortunately the men had been warned, and had left shortly before. The guests hurriedly dressed, and were accommodated in another portion of the hotel.

So far no loss of life or damage to house property has been reported. The new revetments, &c., are holding well, though a number of old retaining walls have fallen. It is still raining, and further slips are feared. The mails are being carried by runners.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

SUEZ, JUNE 14.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macneil arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta yesterday afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cumming arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta this morning.

COLOMBO, JUNE 15.

Mail steamer Stuttgart, from Suez arrived.

The German East Africa Line steamer Setos left Zanzibar for Bombay on the 15th instant, via Mombasa.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

The Liverpool cotton market closed firmer Surats dull.

Good Bhownugar 4 6-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	101 11-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-4
8 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	108 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	93 13-16
Bar Silver	27 11-16

The sum of about £75,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for France.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total Bullion £32,700,000, Increase £400,000 ; Public Deposits £7,800,000, Increase £1,900,000 ; Other Deposits £39,800,000, Decrease £1,400,000 ; Other Securities £29,900,000, Decrease £100,000 Notes and Gold £21,000,000, Increase £300,000. The Bank's Reserve is 44 per cent. of the Liabilities.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 15.

Captain Garraway, Station Staff Officer, 1st Class, is posted to Nusserabad.

Major Marriot, Staff Corps, on return from leave, is placed on general duty with effect from 20th April.

Lieutenant Hogg, Indian Staff Corps, is attached to the 21st Bombay Infantry for duty as Wing Officer.

Military Works Services.—2nd-Lieutenant Bushell, R.E., is transferred from Chief Engineer, Bombay Command, to the Poona District.

The undermentioned Officers have been permitted by her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty :—Captain Knatchbull, 22nd Bombay Infantry ; Lieutenant Sargent, 14th Bombay Infantry ; and Lieutenant Anderson, 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry.

The undermentioned Officer and Warrant Officer have been granted leave of absence:—Captain Macmillan, 29th Battery R. F. A., for six months, on medical certificate, out of India ; Sub-Conductor Rogers, Commissariat Transport Department, for 12 months, on private affairs, in India.

Extensions of leave has been granted to Colonel Reilly, Commissariat Transport Department, for four months, on medical certificate ; Lieutenant Colonel Jervis, for six months, on medical certificate ; Lieutenant Mathew, 6th Bombay Infantry, for six months, on medical certificate ; Lieutenant Stewart, 10th Bombay Light Infantry, for two months, on medical certificate ; Lieutenant Doyle, 27th Bombay Light Infantry, for three months, on medical certificate ; Lieutenant Kennell, 2nd Bombay Lancers, for six months, on medical certificate ; all granted by the Secretary of State for India.

POONA AND PLAGUE.

Owing to the decline of plague, disinfection in Poona station has been abandoned from to-day. Medical inspection will be retained, and all passengers suffering from infectious diseases will be sent to hospital.

UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTE OF INDIA MEDAL ESSAY COMPETITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 14.

The following is the result of the United Service Institute of India Medal Essay Competition for 1900 :—Captain Thuillier, R. E., gold medal ; Lieutenant Lubbock, R. E., silver medal.

CHANGES IN THE INDIAN POSTAGE STAMPS.

It has been decided to change the colours of various Indian postage stamps with a view to bringing them into unism with the international system agreed to at the last Postal Conference. To meet this end, the quarter-anna stamps will be made slate-grey, half-anna stamps pea-green, one-anna stamps crimson, two-anna stamps violet, and two-and-a-half anna stamps blue.

RAIN IN DARJEELING.

Darjeeling which was wrecked by heavy rainfall last year has had seventeen inches of rain in the past three days.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

Lieutenants Moor and Field, 29th Bombay Pioneers, and Palin, 30th Bombay Infantry, are posted to famine duty, Bombay, while Lieutenant C. D. Mears reverts to military duty.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Brigadier-General Lyster, now on leave, has been permitted to resign the command of the Nagpore District and will not return to India.

Twenty-eight Royal Engineers have been requisitioned from home this year for service in India.

Indian Staff Corps—Majors J. H. Juxon-Jones, C. Herbert, G. A. Collins, W. C. Aslett, L. S. Peyton, A. L. Bayly, W. H. Jameson, A. Adye, J. H. Pollock, C. M. Faskan, and L. G. Beckham are gazetted as Lieutenant-Colonels.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Cantonment rules are applied to the cantonments of Baroda, Bhuj, Nowgong, Quetta and Loralai with effect from the 1st proximo.

RISE IN THE PRICE OF ICE.

On Thurday evening a sudden rise took place in the price of ice in Bombay. In the Fort the price had risen at seven o'clock from half-an-anna to two annas per pound, and later a further advance in the price had taken place. At tiffin time yesterday, however, ice was procurable at one anna per pound. The rise is attributed to a decrease in the manufacture due to an accident to the counter-shaft of the machinery at the ice factory of Messrs, Boyd and Co., Frere Road, where work had to be stopped. In addition to this there has been a reduced output at Messrs. Forbes and Co.'s factory owing to the stoppage of one of the machines there. The contractors who have the monopoly of the ice trade in Bombay from the makers at a uniform price of Rs. 56 per ton were apprised of the scarcity on Thursday morning and proceeded to take advantage of the opportunity to increase their profits. Yesterday evening the price had again been advanced to two annas per pound.

MUNICIPAL INDIFFERENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Permit me to draw the attention of the Municipal authorities to an ugly building, formerly a stable and now a restaurant kept by a Parsi Iranee, which has been allowed to stand and face the R. C. Church in Dockyard Street. The building is an eyesore and as it is now the property of the Municipality, one cannot understand why that shop is allowed to stand on payment of a small rent to the Municipality, and what is more strange I learn the Standing Committee have just sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 185 for repairing it. When the church and others have had to give up their buildings and lands, it savours of jobbery to an old stable. The Executive Engineer should immediately give his attention to this subject.—Yours, &c.,

X MAZAGONWALLA.

June 14.

BENI-ISRAELITES NOT JEWS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I noticed in your paper, the other day, a report of a case in which three men received six months' imprisonment each for swindling a Mahomedan camel-driver. You described these delinquents as Jews and as I belong to that community I beg to point out that they were Beni-Israels and not Jews in the accepted sense of the word. I write this as there has been a tendency latterly to describe all Beni-Israels as Jews and as the two communities are quite distinct it is far better that they should be distinguished.—Yours, &c.,

A BOMBAY JEW.

THE PALITANA MURDER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I think it is desirable to point out that the version supplied to your paper of the death of Manshankar Guneshji in the service of Kumar Samatsingji of Palitana is so incorrect that it might be fairly inferred that it has been furnished by some one who has attempted to use the incident for personal purposes. The real facts will soon appear in the course of the enquiry which is being held, till then I venture to ask the public not to accept the version published.—Yours, &c.,

JUSTICE.

June 15.

THE BENGALI STATUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you allow me, through the medium of your valued columns, to suggest to the S. S. Bengali Memorial Committee to put up a suitable inscription on the just unveiled statue of that Bombay's worthy citizen,—Yours, &c.,

K. N. S.

SALE OF THE AGRA BANK BUILDING.

The premises owned and occupied by the Agra Bank in Rampart Row, Bombay, have been sold. The negotiations for the sale were completed on Thursday. The purchaser is Mr. Pestonji Nasserwanji Godiwalla who has bought the building for three lakhs of rupees.

MILITARY NEWS.

Captain Tighe, 20th Punjab Infantry, officiates as Station Staff Officer, 1st Class, Delhi, vice Major Bowles on leave.

Mr. Murray, the Ontario provincial detective who is in charge of the case of the Welland Canal dynamiters, has succeeded, after long search in the principal cities of the United States, in securing evidence which he regards as undoubtedly connecting the prisoners Walsh, Nolan, and Dullman with one of the most dangerous Fenian physical force societies in America, at the instigation of which the outrage was perpetrated.

TABLE TALK

BY WALTER BESANT.

LONDON, MAY 25.

From time to time we are reminded of the very small consideration with which literature and the followers of literature are regarded in this country. Thus at the Jubilee of 1887 not a single man or woman of letters was invited out of respect to his work or to his profession to be present at the function in Westminster Abbey. It is hardly necessary to say that the same neglect was observed at the function at St. Paul's in 1872. Only the other day the Copyright Commission of the House of Lords showed their contempt for men of letters by taking the evidence of publishers as to the property created by and belonging to authors before that of its creators and owners, and actually before that of the Society of Authors, which has been at work on the subject for ten or twelve years, with the aid and advice of lawyers of the highest reputation. The same want of consideration was shown the other day. The Society of Authors held its annual dinner. There were present about 350 people, representing every branch of literature, whether that of imagination or of science or of history. Among the list, for instance, were the distinguished names of the chairman, Mr. Pinero, Sir Robert Ball, Professor Oscar Browning, Mr Egerton Castle, Mr Edward Clodd, Mr Craigie, Sir Joshua Fitch, Mme. Sarah Grand, Mr John Hare, Anthony Hope, Mr John Hollingshead, Mr Holman Hunt, Mrs Jex Blake, Mr Sidney Lee, Sir A. C. Mackenzie, Dr Robertson Nicoll, Mr Henry Norman, Mr Louis Parker, Mr Bernard Shaw, Professor Skeat, Mr Francis Storr, and many others. Such a gathering in France or in the United States would be considered in itself remarkable. When we add, further, that the speech by the chairman, the first of the flag English dramatists, was a most striking and brilliant oration, the evening becomes memorable. How much importance was attached to it by the press ? Now the press represents, just as much as it leads, public opinion. And public opinion seemed, on the whole, inclined to consider a dinner of the Worshipful Company of Tinder Box Makers as an event of far greater importance than a speech by the greatest living dramatist. One notes these things because they indicate the flow of the stream. Nobody in the profession or calling of literature is very much hurt by this want of consideration. Perhaps a gentle reminder, from time to time, that to live for and by the art and practice of writing is a thing of very small account may be even a wholesome preventive of the disease, peculiar to literary men and women of Swelled Head.

Last Saturday London went mad, A city gone mad with joy is a very remarkable spectacle. Along the main thoroughfares companies of two or three, of forty or fifty, marched along waving the Union Jack and shouting and singing. Everybody wore the colours ; most carried the flag, or stuck it in their hats or plastered it over their chests ; some of the boys with pale, set faces, bore it over their shoulders, and in the excitement of the moment, believed that it was a rifle and that they were storming a trench in a frontal attack. The street merchants who offer their wares for a penny had nothing to sell but flags, and the trade was enormous. The regular practitioners of the kerb were increased by a crowd of boys, girls, and old women, who lined the streets, each one with a bundle of flags on sticks. Patriotic sentiment must be encouraged, provided that a little something may be made out of it. Two old women I watched ; they were not doing much ; indeed, the appearance of the poor old crones was against them ; their faces did not incline the heart to muse on things spiritual ; their lives, on the other hand, must have been stormy; their true place was beside a caldron or on a broomstick riding through the air. Beside them stood, or danced, or ran—for he did all three and all at once a young fellow of brazen impudence and undaunted persistence. He made everybody buy ; he compelled the most unwilling to buy ; he was a conqueror of men ; he drew the nimble penny out of pockets the most unwilling ; he had a fluent tongue; he laughed ; he shouted ; he even whispered—what did he whisper ? I saw how one youth, a junior clerk, turned quite red when the boy with the flags whispered in his ear. He blushed ; he stopped; he produced a penny ; he stuck a flag across his shirt-front, and went on his way a little taller and more erect. Did the boy with the flags address him as Baden-Powell ? "See," said one of the old ladies, the rival merchants, enviously, "he's got 'em again. He ketches'em every time." And all along the pavement they brandished their flags ; the top of the omnibus was a waving mass of flags ; there was not a cab, nor a cart, nor a street boy, nor a beggar but flew the flag ; in the bye streets there were organs decorated with flags and men dancing ; in front of the Mansion House they were throwing their caps into the air in quite the old fashion ; their caps and ake their hats —yes, the silken hats of great price. The gentleman who stood beside me weeping with joy at the spectacle was doubtless a hatter. There was a policeman who, careless of the hatting interests, tried to interfere. Him they silenced by pouring four bags of the finest wheaten flour over his culpable helmet.

Where did they get those bags of wheaten flour ? Ask at the same time how and where they used to get the dead cats—the hundreds of dead carts—and the addled eggs—the thousands of addled eggs— with which they pelted the man in pillory. How, again, in the dark ages, when there were no lucifer matches, did they get the means of firing houses and making bonfires ? Ask, again, how it is that in places where they lynch each other even in the wildest deserts, there is always found a rope and a branch of a tree to throw it over. And you may ask, while you are in the questioning vein, who was the prophet who foretold this demand for flags and manufactured them by the million. And to all these questions you will get no reply.

The spectacle afforded another illustration of what we were saying last week, that young workpeople love noise and movement above all things. The chief reason I take to be that while they are at work they have to keep silence ; they also have to keep still. Movement and noise, therefore, are emblems and symbols of freedom from work. I also observed that though the girls love noise quite as much as the lads, they prefer having it made for them. They did not shout, nor did they sing, but they looked on, and with laughter and with smiles they approved of the noise. In addition to these outward signs of inward satisfaction, they carried long feathers, with which they tickled those of the passers-by who were young and of the opposite sex behind the ear. This made more noise—a great deal more noise. Never have I seen a crowd so completely happy and so exuberantly noisy. I left them at two in the afternoon, but they were evidently going to make a day and a night of it.

I can remember a good many sieges. That of Sebastopol, which lasted a year, and cost us, I know not how many lives. Everybody knows the story of that siege ; the sufferings of our men from cold and wet; from brown paper boots, green coffee berries, and shoddy coats; but everybody does not know the sufferings of the Russian garrison. Now, many years ago I made the acquaintance of a German physician and surgeon who had been in the Russian service as a doctor, and went through the siege. He told me endless stories of the sufferings and privations of the men within the walls. I ought to have taken them down day by day as he told them. Melancholy are the reflections of an elderly story-teller over wasted opportunities. Then there was the siege of Kars. Who remembers Kars now? And the siege of Lucknow. One has to be fifty years of age at least to remember that famous siege. And there was the siege of Paris. Is it possible that the Franco-Prussian war took place thirty years ago? And there was the siege of Khartoum. The memory of Charles Gordon still survives, fresh and vigorous, and bearing fruit and flowers—fragrant flowers and fruit the most wholesome that was ever ground. But can that siege have taken place fifteen years ago.? And now there are the sieges of Ladysmith, Kimberley, and Mafeking to add to the roll. I wonder if a lad of ten will in fifty years more have such a list of sieges to remember.

There is a curious story, which anyone may read for himself who happens to posses a volume, containing a good many curious things, called "Phœnix Britannicus." It is the story of a woman who was gifted with the power of seeing fairies, and was herself favoured with the friendship of this elusive race. The woman was born and lived for more than seventy years in Cornwall, near Bodmin. She adorned the seventeenth century, and this account of her was written in her own life-time. When she was about seventen she was placed as a servant in the house of a respectable family of Bodmin. One day she was found lying in a fit in the garden. When she recovered from the fit she said that she had been visited by six little people dressed in green, a story which made thoughtful people serious, because, you see, little people dressed in green could be none other than fairies. After the fit she had a long illness ; after her illness she became very religious, and was remarkable for remembering more of the sermon than anyone else in the family. Now on one occasion her mistress had an accident and broke her leg by a fall. The girl then showed the wonderful powers she possessed by telling her, on the information of the little people in green, her friends, how the accident had taken place and by completely and instantly healing the broken limb, only passing her hand over the fracture. Such a thing cannot be hidden under a bushel ; all the people round who were sick flocked to her, and she cured all comers without taking any money. It was also observed that she took no food at the family table, but went into her own room, where the fairies brought her food, as was witnessed by many who looked through the keyhole. They saw the food, but they could not see the fairies. At this point the clergymen of the place interfered ; it was evidently wicked to keep up these friendly relations with the fairies ; she must desist. However, the little people in green gave her a Bible, with a page turned down to show the answer she must make. It was the apostolic injunction to try the spirits. But the answer was not received in the spirit expected, and they lodged the girl in Bodmin gaol. Here the fairies continued to visit her, bringing her the most delicious dinners and breakfasts you can possibly imagine, so that they were obliged to let her out. She would not return to her place, but she went home, and then she married. And after her marriage she refused to say a word about the fairies ; not one single word would she say, and now we shall never know the full history of this romantic friendship : whether the girl terminated it of her own accord, or whether she went on with her friends for the rest of her life.

The cold winds have kept back the spring and the flowers. One lives in hopes that every day may be the last of the N.E. winds. I have always considered that the east winds, as a rule, come to an end about old May Day, which was the 14th, so that when the maidens turned out to bathe their faces in the dew it was generally on a morning of soft air and in the warmth of a sun of early summer, and there were already garlands to be made of the tender leaves and branches of the bushes, if not the flowers of the woods and fields. At this time of year I like reading about flowers and gardens—being myself the worst gardener in the world It is pleasant to read of the gardens in which our ancestors took such delight—the "Jardin de Deduit," with its high hedges, its standard roses, its fountains, and the ladies crowned with flowers, and the song of the young men, and the tinkling of the mandoline. The greatest gardener among our kings was Edward I. He introduced a great many plants and flowers and vegetables. I could look up my authority and copy the list if I thought you would care to have it. Unfortunately, for two hundred years after his death things went to rack and ruin in the troubles of bad kings and civil wars and foreign wars—gardens as well as towns, flowers as well as trade. Gardening revived under the Tudors, just because everything revived. What sort of a garden Bacon loved we all know. Southey tells us, in his book of learned gossip, that the flower beds formerly were not bordered, they were raised a little above the path, with nothing to divide them from it. The Italians introduced the custom of a border. They tried, he says, a good many things —daisies, periwinkle, feverfew, hyssop, lavender—surely this is a mistake—rosemary, rue, sage, worm—wood, camomile, thyme, and box. The last was found to be the best, and it remained. The custom of bordering the beds seems now to have fallen out of fashion to a great extent. These flowers of our ancestors are ours. We have added a good many, but none of the later additions are so delightful as the old flowers. For my own part I think that a flower should have fragrance. Therefore, I prefer a rose to a chrysanthemum and the simple violet to any of the orchids.

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, MAY 25.

A cyclist has lost his machine, through falling a victim to one of those importunate loafers, who spring from goodness-knows-where, whenever one alights to make a call. He made a call in the Brompton Road, and allowed one Harry Williams to mind his mount. On coming out he found that man and machine had both disappeared. Later in the day Williams told a plausible tale to a Pimlico cycle maker, who however declined to buy, and very properly gave him in charge. The fraudlent custodian has been brought up at Westminster and committed for trial. It seems futile to suggest that cyclists should exercise more care in safe-guarding their machines when making calls *en route*. If only cycling thieves had more enterprise the crop of lost machines would be greater.

Time was when the magnificent park-lands of Welbeck, Thoresby, and Clumber, were thrown open to wheelmen, who might wander awheel through these domains practically without "let or hindrance." But the boon given with so unstinting a hand was abused by a body of yahoos, who because they happen to ride cycles were not to be confounded with the ordinary run of wheelmen, who are with very few exceptions, scrupulously considerate and regardful of the rights of others, especially when those rights are generously extended to them. Unfortunately, as the result of the annoyance which the Dukes of Portland and Newcastle and Earl Manvers suffered, they have ruthlessly cut down the privileges formerly allowed to all cyclists, almost to the vanishing point. Under restrictions, certain roads are still open to wheelmen on certain days, but those who in the past enjoyed the unlimited liberty, must withhold their regrets that the whole cycling community have to suffer for the faults of the few.

It seems, contrary to the opinion formed in certain quarters, that the advent of the cheap machine has not had a prejudicial effect upon the sale of the high grade mount. It was confidently stated in the general press that, when once cycles could be bought from eight to ten guineas, no one would be foolish enough to continue to pay more, on the assurance that they were getting a better machine. But the continual hammering of the proposition that there were real distinctions between a machine turned out by a reliable firm, say, at ten guineas, and one at fourteen guineas, begins to tell the difference in price. It has already resulted in recognition, and notwithstanding that although every firm now turns out a popular priced mount, returns prove that the high class machine is going "well and strong."

A good story, though probably apocryphal, is told of a Scotsman who went into a big Manchester depot and asked the salesman what was the cost of motor tricycling. The attendant, thinking of course that he referred to the expenditure of petrol in producing the requisite motor power, replied that, it would be about a farthing a mile. "Than I will have one for six miles" replied the canny Scot, tendering three half-pence. Some little time elapsed before the proposed hirer was made to understand that motors were not let out on those terms. This reminds one of a story that appeared in "The Cyclist" some little time ago, which was to the effect that an agent in the city, to show one of his leading lines in bells, fastened one to the handlebar of a snarp looking machine, and placed it in the window with a card pendant with the legend (price 2s. 9d.) Of course, the inevitable customer came along and tendered 2s. 9d. under the impression that he was to have the cycle and bell complete!

The risks involved in purchasing second-hand machines at auction, especially if the purchaser is a novice, have often been dwelt upon. An instance is now given of a credulous buyer, who, lured by the auctioneer's statement that he was submitting to auction a machine that "would look well, run well, and apparently wear well," became the proud possessor, for a few pounds. Delighted with his bargain, the buyer shewed the mount to an admiring circle of friends, who were all agreed that he had secured a real good thing. However, one of a more enquiring turn than the rest gave it a trial-ride, and expressed the opinion that it had quite an unaccountable tendency "to whip" at the front forks. Determined to ascertain the reason, he carefully scraped away the enamel at the fork crown, and there found unmistakable evidence that the forks had been run over, and the dents carefully filled in with soft solder. Although horrified at the destruction of the beautiful enamel, the purchaser had reason to thank the enquiring mind which had perhaps saved his life.

Notwithstanding the flagrant illegality of the proceeding, in certain magisterial minds there is doubt as to whether a constable is not justified in throwing a cyclist from his machine, should he be unable or unwilling to open the "compulsory" demand of the custodian of the law. Only recently a cyclist was charged with furious riding, and a cross summons disclosed the fact that he had been violently dragged from off his mount, to his injury, and the machine's undoubted detriment. Notwithstanding that the National Cyclists' Union supported the summons against the policeman for assault, the Bench contented themselves with fining the wheelman, and let the constable go scot free. It is quite clear that the matter must not be allowed to remain here. If a member of the force has the right to violently throw a cyclist from his machine, because he is unprepared to dismount at the instant the demand is made, it is conceivable that the year will not be very much older before a fatality is reported.

As an evidence of the growing interest taken in free wheeling, and its extending popularity, two of the most important cycling journals viz; the Irish Cyclist and the English Cyclist have been publishing leaders dealing exhaustively with the question. Latterly too, especially when a spell of fine weather rendered wheeling enjoyable, there have been a great many more free-wheel machines seen on the road than at any former time. The ladies too, are slowly and gradually following the example of their male friends, and many ladies have been noticed in the suburbs riding free wheels. It must at once be conceded that they look remarkably well and graceful when coasting, and in marked contrast to the jaunty attitudes assumed by those fair riders who ride down hill with their feet perched on the footrests. There is no question that in the future it will pay makers to devote very careful study and attention to the perfection of the free-wheel, for to use a hackneyed colloquialism, it has undoubtedly "come to stay."

It is not to be wondered at now that there are so many thousands of cyclists on the road, that occasionally a lamentable accident occurs in which the wheel figures. For instance, at Ripon recently, an infirm person, deficient in his faculties, was knocked down by a party of wheelmen. Unfortunately, great age told against the recovery of the unfortunate pedestrian, and he ultimately succumbed to the shock. Everyone regretted the occurrence, but no one suggested that the wheelmen were to blame. In fact, independent evidence shewed that the cyclists were riding slowly, and called out to the deceased, who unfortunately was too deaf to hear. It is difficult to see how an accident of this kind can be guarded against. The man was notoriously feeble and should not, with his infirmities, have been allowed on the public high way alone

A. E. Walters, the well-known Polytechnic crack, has (riding a machine fitted with Dunlop tyres) won a two days race at Leipzig (riding one hour each day) beating all the German cracks.

The refusal of the American Senate to consider the Nicaragua Canal Bill is, the New York correspondent of the "Times" states, decisive. Thanks to the President, the scandal of legislation in defiance of treaty from which the House of Representatives did not shrink, is not for the present to be repeated.

A resident of Maritzburg, writing to a relative in Birmingham, says :—"I have staying with me a friend who was in Pretoria on the 8th of April. He assures me that Paul Kruger preached on that day to some of the burghers and told them that the Transvaal had only lost 4,000 men, that the war would run on for another six weeks, during which period he estimated that another 30,000 more would be sacrificed, and then he went so far as to say that in three weeks from the day of the termination of the war he would be dead. Mr. Kruger did not even attempt to say which side would be the victors, but many came to the conclusion, who heard him that the President is under the impression that he is on his last legs. This friend states that the leading Boers in the Transvaal openly confess that Kruger is playing a losing game."

THE FAMINE.

The receipts of the Central Committee of the Famine Fund have now reached a crore of rupees. This includes 8 lakhs handed over to them as the balance of the old Fund of 1897. An equal sum has been collected and retained by provincial committees, so that, even excluding the balance, of 1897, a crore of rupees has been received by the Famine Fund Committees from collections made in the year above. Among recent receipts are the generous gift of £5.000 from the P. and O. S. N. Company, Limited, an eighth instalment of Rs. 35,000 from Glasgow ; a third of Rs. 30,000 from Edinburg, and a seventeenth of Rs. 1,50,000 from the Mansion House London, which has up to date sent nearly 40 lakhs.

Lord Scarsdale, father of H. E, the Viceroy has organised a fund which has sent its first contribution of £ 500,

"CHRISTIAN HERALD" INTER-DENOMINATIONAL FAMINE RELIEF COMMITTEE OF 1900.

The Executive Committee of the "Christian Herald" Interdenominational Famine Relief Committee met at the Grant Road Methodist Episcopal Church parsonage, Bombay, June 9th and 11th, all the members being present.

The Committee proceeded immediately to consider the question of the apportionment of the cargo of American maize expected soon to arrive in the s. s. Quito. And for the guidance of the Committee the secretary read from the minutes of the previous meetings of the General Committee the paragraphs relating to the distribution of corn, and also the general principles governing the Committee in all its apportionments. In accordance with the two general principles laid down, namely,—

(1) The severity of the famine in the various effected areas, and

(2) The ability of the several Missions to administer famine relief, and their extent,—the Committee heard all representations and communications relating to the above points, and considered in detail the applications submitted in response to the inquiries sent out. After full consideration and discussion the following apportionment was made of the 97,750 bags of one cwt. each (i.e., 112 lbs. per bag, and 20 bags per ton), said to constitute the cargo of the s. s. Quito.

APPORTIONMENT (BY BAGS).

Specially designated to the Mennonite Mission...	4,000
American Missions :—	
Methodist Episcopal Mission—Gujarat, Rajputana, Southern Punjab, Central Provinces, Berar, and Deccan	32,000
Christian and Missionary Alliance—Khandesh, Berar and Gujarat	13,350
American Board Mission, Deccan	9,500
Disciples Mission, Central Provinces	4,500
American Lutheran Mission, Guntur	8,300
American Baptist Telegu Mission	7,000
American Presbyterian Mission, Southern Maratha Country	880
German Evangelical Mission, Central Provinces	1,100
Free Methodist Mission, Berar	220
Other Missions :—	
United Presbyterian Mission, Rajputana	4,800
Canadian Presbyterian Mission, Central India..	2,200
Irish Presbyterian Mission, Gujarat.....	7,000
Irish Presbyterian Jungle Tribes Mission, Panch Mahals	1,300
C M S Mission—	
Bhill Mission, Kherwara, Rajputana	2,000
Nandubar, Khandesh.....	220
Nasik	220
Aurangabad	220
Mandla, Central Provinces.....	220
Free Church Mission, Jalna (Hyderabad)	220
Swedish Evangelical Mission, Central Provinces	880
Karku and Central India Hill Tribes Mission ...	660
German Evangelical Lutheran Mission (Gossner's)	440
Total	96,130
Reserved stock	1,600
Grand Total, Cargo.....	97,730

The Secretary and Treasurer was authorised to publish a statement showing the apportionment of the cargo as above, and as soon as possible a statement of the distribution of money received this year from the "Christian Herald." The question of the distribution of the

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND BLANKETS

provided by the fund was taken up. As these blankets are for use in the imminent rains it was ordered that there be only limited powers of appointment to districts where the rain comes late in the year. Following this action and the principles of distribution already mentioned, the blankets were apportioned as follows :—

American Missions :—	
Methodist Episcopal Missions—Gujarat, Rajputana, Southern Punjab, Central Provinces, Berar and Deccan.....	35,000
Christian and Missionary Alliance Mission—	
Gujarat, Khandesh and Berar	15,000
American Board Mission, Deccan.....	12,000
Disciples Mission, Central Provinces	6,000
American Presbyterian Mission, Southern Maratha Country	880
German Evangelical Mission, Central Provinces	1,100
American Presbyterian Telegu Mission	4,000
American Lutheran Mission, Guntur.....	2,000
Free Methodist Mission, Berar	220
Other Missions :—	
United Presbyterian Mission, Rajputana	4,800
Canadian Presbyterian Missio, Central India..	2,500
Irish Presbyterian Mission, Gujarat.....	7,000
Irish Presbyterian Jungle Tribes Mission, Panch Mahals	1,300
C M S Bhill Mission, Kherwara, Rajputana ..	1,900
C M S Mission, Deesa, Gujarat	900
Free Church Mission, Jalna, Hyderabad	200
Swedish Evangelical Mission, Central Provinces.....	1,000
Kurku and Central India Hill Tribes Mission...	1,000
The German Evangelical Luthern Mission (Gossner's)	500
Total.....	96,230
Reserve stock...	3,770
Grand Total.....	100,000

On the morning of the 11th inst. Mr. Nigel F. Paton of the firm of W. and A. Graham and Co., stated to the Committee that his firm would be glad to receive and clear the cargo of corn, and would charge only the actual out of pocket expenses incurred for other than their own staff. Mr. Paton also said he was authorised by Mr. J. Dick to say, that the Port Trustees had voluntarily agreed to remit all wharfage dues. After further consultation the Committee decided to gratefully accept this generous offer of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co. to receive and deal with the cargo of corn, and in accordance therewith to appoint the said firm the agents and representatives for that purpose. A Subcommittee was appointed to call upon the Municipal Commissioner and request the remission of the town tax, if any, on the cargo of corn.

A Committee on reception of the Quito was appointed and adopted a provisional programme.

The following minute was adopted :—

The "Christian Herald" Famine Relief Fund Committee decline to make grants for the transportation or support of famine children sent out of famine areas, until all Mission stations in those areas have received support for all such for whom they undertake accommodation and care.

It was also ordered that on the receipt of the next large cash remittance a meeting of the General Committee be called to consider the "pro rata" division at that time.

GOA NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PANGIM, JUNE 10.

The rains are keeping off and as there is a great scarcity of drinking water, school-children are to be seen parading in the streets, with a statue of St. Antony in their arms, imploring him for rain, so as to put an end to the present oppressive situation. A few show

cipal Commissioner, seconded by Mr. Mahomed Jamal, Municipal Commissioner, and supported by Pandit Ramperiah, Municipal Commissioner, that the residents of Beawar, in public meeting assembled, express their great joy at the recent success of British arms in South Africa, and the capture of Pretoria, and offer their best congratulations to her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress, Lord Roberts and the British Army. Proposed by Rai Sahib Lala Gungaram, Executive Engineer, seconded by Munshi Banarsi Das, Extra Assistant Commissioner, that a copy of Resolution No. 1 be wired to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, for transmission to his Excellency the Viceroy. Proposed by Munshi Gopinath Tehsildar of Beawar and seconded by Lala Govindram, that a vote of thanks be given to the Assistant Commissioner Captain Ducat for having kindly presided at the meeting and for having contributed to the cost of fireworks, also to Rai Bahadur Seth Champa Lal Sahib for bearing the other costs incurred in to-day's rejoicings, also to Mr. Banarsi Das, Extra Assistant Commissioner, for having taken the trouble to make this meeting a success. Proposed by Dr. I. T. Mittra and seconded by Mr. Badruddin, Municipal Commissioner, that an account of to-day's proceedings be submitted to the following newspapers:—"Pioneer," "Bombay Gazette" and the "Morning Post." Proposed by B. Ram Sarup, son of Rai Bahadur Seth Champa Lal and seconded by Dr. I. T. Mittra, Assistant Surgeon, that three cheers be given for her Imperial Majesty, the Royal Family, Lord Roberts, the Army, the Viceroy, the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara and the Assistant Commissioner of Merwara. At the end of the fifth resolution hearty cheers were given standing and the National Anthem was sung by the European ladies and gentlemen present. Great enthusiasm prevailed. A l then retired to partake of light refreshments, generously provided by Rai Bahadur Seth Champa Lal, who bore all the expenses of the evening. Nautch then began and when it became dark, fire-works were let off, and then the proceedings closed with the distribution of attar and pan-supari. In the morning Rai Bahadur Seth Champa Lal distributed laddu and puris to upwards of 1,000 famine-stricken people in the poor-house and the town in honor of the happy occasion.

STORY OF A CHRISTIAN CONVERT.

A NOTORIOUS CHARACTER SENT TO PRISON.

THE "Pioneer's" Cawnpore correspondent writes:—An interesting case is before the courts of which the outline runs as follows:— A certain Mirza Abdullah Hazrati, "alias" Dr. Parmatma Sahai, brought a woman to the Union (American) Mission at Allahabad, and asked that she might be received for three months for instruction with the view of her embracing Christianity at the end of that time. The Mission was at first a little suspicious of the proposal, coming as it did from a man not himself a Christian, but was satisfied eventually by the explanation that the man acted in resentment towards his wife's relations, who had injured him and made him indifferent whether his wife became a Christian or not. Miss May, of the Mission, happened to come to Cawnpore bringing the woman with her, and there the trouble began. The so-called husband came to Cawnpore also, and in his Hindu guise appealed to the President and Secretary of the Arya Samaj to rescue a Brahmin woman, apurda nashin, from a forcible conversion to Christianity. The President, Mr. Debi Pershad, and the Secretary, Mr. Anund Sarup, both pleaders, took up the cause of the imaginary Hindu female and applied to the Rev. G. H. Westcott with whom they were acquainted. Mr. Westcott agreed to visit the American Mission with them and make inquiries. Miss May represented to the pleaders that as they were not related to the woman (who had been placed in her charge by the husband himself) she could not allow them to interview, or otherwise interfere with the would-be convert. The champions of Hinduism retired, but not satisfied, and it was resolved to obtain the written consent of the husband to prevent further agitation on the part of the Arya Samaj. The written consent was obtained—for the wily Mahomedan, to complicate matters still more, had been in the habit of going to Mr. Westcott, posing as a man persecuted and disgraced for having surrendered his wife to the Mission. Mr. Westcott, therefore, was in touch with the man. On the 19th May it was reported to the District Magistrate that this man had been representing himself as an Assistant Surgeon, placed by Colonel Barry, Civil Surgeon, in charge of the American Mission. On the 17th May Abdullah had gone to Etawah and wired from there to Miss May, asking her to take the girl up to the Punjab by the evening mail of the 18th May. As Miss May did not do this, he returned to Cawnpore on the morning of the 19th. The leaders of the Arya Samaj got to know of this, and arranged with Mr. Westcott to induce him to go to the American Mission. They (the President and Secretary of the Arya Samaj) on the morning of the 19th May acquainted the District Magistrate, through Mr. Forbes, the pleader, of the fact that the man had posed as Assistant Surgeon. The denouement took place very dramatically at the Union Mission, where, in the presence of the American lady missionary, the Rev. G. H. Westcott, and the Arya Samaj leaders (Messrs. Debi Pershad and Anund Sarup), Abdullah was arrested by Mr. Hope, the District Magistrate, himself, on the charge of personating a Government servant. A large bottle of prussic acid was found on the person of the prisoner. Mr. Forbes, the pleader, was also present at the arrest. It has since transpired that the prisoner is a notorious bad character who got three years' simple imprisonment in 1895 for libelling Dr. Hoey, the Collector, at Gorakhpur, and was convicted at Lucknow in 1894 of cheating, getting six months' rigorous imprisonment. He is said to be a good Persian scholar and talks English fluently while novel writing (in the vernacular) is one of his accomplishments. As for the so-called Brahmin lady, she proved to be a Muttra dancing girl, aged 21, who had been living with Abdullah for nine months. Much credit is due to Messrs. Debi Pershad and Anund Sarup for their prompt action which led to the arrest of Abdulla.

THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

THE reactionary policy of the Chinese Government is bearing its natural fruit in the disturbances which have been reported in the neighbourhood of Paotingfu and Manchuria. The best friends of China have over and over again warned the Mandarins who control the Government of the country that their course of action could not fail to end disastrously and that their double dealing will perhaps, at no distant date, bring about consequences which will almost certainly be anything but advantageous to themselves. But all warnings and admonitions, even from admittedly friendly sources, apparently fall on deaf ears.

It is reported from Peking that, as far back as the beginning of March, Sir Claude Macdonald amongst others remonstrated with the Tsungli Yamen on the folly and stupidity of persecuting further any of those who were connected with the Reform movement of 1898, and that the Yamen replied that no such persecutions or punishments on account of that movement were contemplated by the Government, and professed astonishment that anyone should believe the idle rumours which were being circulated to that effect. It is also reported that when the two Decrees were published offering a reward for Kang Yu-wei the British Minister protested in the most energetic manner regarding the proclamations and that, acting under instructions from the Foreign Office, His Excellency warned the Chinese Government in no measured terms of the very serious international complications which would ensue if anything happened to Kang Yu-wei whilst residing in a British colony under the protection of the British flag.

Apparently the language which has been used to the Yamen has had the effect for the moment of making the officials reflect upon the utter folly of the course they are pursuing. It is said that Ao Ling, late Prefect of Kirin, has been again dismissed from Government service. He was originally removed from his post at the request of Sir Claude Macdonald for insolent and improper language to an English missionary in court; after a lapse of some time he was reappointed, which brought a further strong protest from the British Minister. It is said that the Yamen has recently sent a letter of apology to the Legation, and that Ao Ling has again been dismissed. Whilst incidents such as the above are evidence that the attention of the British Government is not wholly engrossed in South Africa, it is almost hopeless to expect that any good can come out of Peking, and if there is as much truth as there is supposed to be in reports of further secret conventions brought about by enormous bribes, it may be found that it is an impossible task to save China in spite of herself.—"North China Herald" (May 23).

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 16.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJI.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Cause.

146 1900—Little and Co—Sorabji Curseiji Javeri vs Nuserwanjee Ardaseir Hormusjee Wadia—Wadia and G. Part heard.

Long Causes.

612 99—Ardeser H and D—Luxmidas Nazindas vs Gulabdas Gungaram and others—M J and M and E G and W—Part heard.

626 97—M H Khan—Kalloo Sing Loosing and others vs The Hon Mahadeo Govind Ranade—Dikshit and D and Captain and V.

97 99—Cagaim and V—Chimnaji Ramji vs The Hon Mahadeo Govind Ranade—M H Khan and Dikshit and D

483 96—Mathurbhai and J M—Lakmidas Harivallabdas and another vs Saklnatoo and others—Nanu and H.

124 99—Dikshit and D—Dr Ganesh Krishna Garde vs Ramchandar Vishnu Pranjape and others—K J Mantri and Chitnis M and M—Payne G S and M.—For postponement.

519 99—Hirabai as and M—Hoobai and another vs Alphabai and others—Smetham B and N.

189 96—Thakurdas D C and H—Framji Pallonji vs P C H Brow and another—Crawford Bland Co.

711 99—Mulji and K—Narbedabai and another vs Dharamdas Nanji and others—M and V and T and D.

217 97—Payne G S and M—Peroo Mahomed vs Karimbhoy Nensey and others—M J and M.

24 1900—Captain and V—Nanabhoy Anupram vs Mistri Karimbux Ally—Short cause.

63 1900—H M and M—Framji Kapurchand vs Karimbux Ali and others—Captain and V.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

[illegible]—Trabjee D and Co—Sitabai vs Canjee Arjoon—Smetham B and N—Part heard.

SPECIALITY FOR THE SKIN.—Purest, most emollient and most hygienic of all soaps. The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the toilet, bath, and nursery; and preserves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, absolutely pure. A boon to sensitive skins. Indispensable for children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

THE STORY OF MAFEKING.

INCIDENTS OF THE SIEGE.

BEYOND dispute the most glorious incident of the war is the successful defence of Mafeking by Colonel Baden-Powell and his gallant men. To hold an open town for 218 days against overwhelming odds is a feat of which the greatest military commander might well be proud. In recent years the only town that has held out longer was Khartoum, under the heroic Charles George Gordon.

The siege practically began on October 12, when the Boers derailed the armoured train at Kraai Pan, but the first bombardment of the town was not until October 21. Mafeking was but ill-prepared for a long siege, although, owing to the forethought of Mr. Weil the contractor, and Lord Edward Cecil, it was well stored with provisions. Its garrison included Colonel Hore's irregular cavalry, about 500 strong, some 200 Cape Mounted Police, the British South Africa Company's Mounted Police, and a handful of Volunteers, with two 7 pounders and six machine guns. The total population, including the inhabitants of the Kaffir stad, was over 7,000. The bed of the river Molopo formed one part of its protection, and around the whole town entrenchments were dug and little forts built. To take the place came General Cronje—now of St. Helena—with 5,000 men and some field guns.

CRONJE'S SUMMONS TO SURRENDER.

After the first bombardment, Cronje expected the town to surrender, and he sent in a message to Colonel Baden-Powell asking him to give in "to save bloodshed." The bombardment, however, had done little damage, and as for loss of life it was represented by one unfortunate dog killed. Baden Powell's reply was characteristic: "When" (he asked) "is the bloodshed going to begin?" adding "I'll tell you when I have had enough." To an intimation from Cronje that the bombardment was shortly to be resumed with a new siege gun, Colonel Baden-Powell made answer that the town was surrounded by mines, so disposed as to explode automatically, that a yellow flag had been hoisted over the gaol containing the General's own countryman—so that he might avoid firing on it if he thought fit—and that if he insisted on shelling a town full of inoffensive civilians and women his doing so would afford a precedent for the British troops when they invaded the Transvaal.

THE SORTIE OF OCTOBER 27.

Soon after this Colonel Baden-Powell determined to take the offensive. On the 27 of October the famous sortie under Captain Fitzclarence was made. "At 8 p.m.," says Major Baillie, one of the defenders of the town, "D Squadron (53 strong) paraded under Captain Fitzclarence, with two parties of the Cape Police in support. The squadron moved off with injunctions only to use the bayonet; the two parties of Cape Police moved towards the brickfields, one considerably further east than the other, to enfilade the rear of the Boer trenches. The object of the attack was some trenches of Commandant Louw's on our side of the racecourse and to the north of the Malmani-road, which runs due east of the town to Malmani. It was a still, but fine dark night, and lying waiting one could hear the order to charge, and then the din began. The first trench was carried with a rush. The Boers, lying under tarpaulins, did not hear the advance till we were almost on them. Sword and bayonet did their work well, and, with flanking parties firing on the rear trench, and the Boers commencing a heavy fire in all directions and from all quarters things for a time were very lively indeed. It was estimated that 600 Boers were in laager, so after giving them a thorough dose of the bayonet, the signal to retire was sounded by a bugle whistle, and carried out in the same cool and orderly manner as the advance. In the meantime, a furious fire was being maintained by the Boers all round. The volleys from the Cape Police completed their confusion, and they kept on firing even after the wounded had been dressed and placed in hospital.

"Something frightened them again about two a.m. and they recommenced their fusilade at nothing, and continued it for about an hour. Our losses were six killed, eleven wounded, and two prisoners, including Captain Fitzclarence and Lieutenant Swinburne, slightly wounded. We subsequently heard that the Boers lost 100; forty killed by the bayonet, and sixty whom they had probably shot themselves in the hideous confusion that reigned in their camp. Captain Fitzclarence used his sword with good effect. The Cape Police, who were under Lieutenant Murray lost none. The attacking squadron did not fire a shot, but in the rush to the second trench the occupants probably shot their own men in the dark at close range."

BADEN-POWELL'S "SURPRISING LEVITY."

Following this, on November 1, the Boers made an ineffectual attempt to rush the town, the storming party being easily repelled, and after this they made no more assaults until last Saturday, when, goaded to desperation, they screwed up sufficient courage to make a final effort to take the town. But during November the Boers brought up a big siege gun and commenced a regular investment of Mafeking. In reply to a further demand for surrender, "B.-P." sent a taunting message that "he would say when he had had enough." His supplemented this with a promise that if Cronje would go home he would be forgiven for his misdeeds. This sort of thing Cronje angrily said was "surprising levity," but it served its purpose to keep up the spirits of the garrison. Baden-Powell now came to the fore with some wonderfully clever ideas for the defence of his town. One of his masterpieces was the line of railway right round it, on which he ran his armoured train to any point that was in danger of attack. He also devised a system of wire defences and underground shelters in which the garrison sat cheerfully while the Boers bombarded them. This sort of thing was too much for Cronje, who departed for Magersfontein, leaving Snyman to carry on the siege.

THE ATTACK ON GAME TREE FORT.

In December Colonel Plumer, coming south from Bulawayo, made several diversions in aid of the besieged town, which now began to feel severely the effects of the siege. Food was running short, and Colonel Baden-Powell determined to try and break through the besiegers' cordon. The date fixed for the attempt was Boxing Day. Christmas Day had been observed as a day of truce, and services were held in the shot-riddled churches. Then came the great and, alas, unsuccessful effort to end the siege. An attempt was made to capture and disarm Game Tree Fort, the most advanced of the Boer batteries. It was hoped that the Boer garrison would be surprised, but they had been traitorously informed of what was going to be done, and were on the alert. After a desperate fight the attempt had to be abandoned. The attacking party behaved with the utmost gallantry. "Such a gallant feat of arms was never seen before."

How daring, how desperate, how gallant the attack had been (says Reuter's correspondent, writing on the evening of the same day) we were only to learn later on, when the tale of dead and wounded came to be told. Out of six officers who had led their men so well three were dead, one wounded, and only two returned unhurt, one of the two with his sword-belt bent by a bullet. Of the eighty men who formed the storming party twenty-one were killed, and four have since died of their wounds. Twenty-eight lie to-day in hospital—fifty-three out of eighty. When the men charged (one gathers from the stories of the survivors) they rushed forward under a perfect hail of bullets, intent only on getting to close quarters with the Boers. Captain Fitzclarence, well in front of his men, was shot in the thigh about 150 yards from the fort perhaps luckily for him, for to-day he is doing well.

Captain Vernon was killed within ten yards of the redoubt, poor Paton got unscathed right up to them, and was shot dead while in the act of firing his revolver through a loophole as he endeavoured to pull a sandbag from its position with his left hand; Sandford was killed within a few yards of the muzzles of the enemy's rifles. Sergeant Barry was wounded twice some distance from the fort, but he rushed gallantly on close to his lieutenant, Mr. Paton, and only received the fatal hurt from which he died when almost touching the weapon which killed him.

We had done our best to break the cordon which surrounded us, and raise the siege to communications with the north, and we had failed—failed, not from want of courage, not because the attack was in any way bungled, not because there had been mistakes, for there were none, but because the enemy had been informed of our intended movements, and had rendered their position practically impregnable to anything but heavy artillery.

QUIET, PATIENT, HEROIC WAITING.

This was the great event of the siege. Thereafter there was nothing left for the garrison and townspeople but quiet, patient, heroic waiting; with food running short, and hope deferred making the heart sick. They almost gave up expecting to be relieved, but with grim resolve determined to starve rather than surrender. And all the while Plumer, with his puny force, was gallantly endeavouring to bring help and, succour; and he certainly drew off the enemy on several occasions, and thus lessened the pressure on the town. The Boers had brought a heavy 94-pounder into action at long range. But it did little damage, as a system of signalling had been arranged to give warning when it was fired, when everyone took cover before the shell arrived and burst. To supplement the feeble artillery of the defence, an old naval gun, once the property of a local chief, was repaired and mounted, and made some good practice with improvised ammunition. In allusion to its probable date it was facetiously named "Lord Nelson."

THE GARRISON IN SORE STRAITS.

On march 31 there appeared some hope of the siege being raised. Colonel Plumer's fighting force came within 6 miles of Mafeking. But, largely outnumbered, he failed in this attempt to relieve the town, and a sortie of the garrison in ended to cooperate with him was repulsed. After this there was again nothing for the garrison to do but wait. Over a thousand of the natives had succeeded in eluding the Boer cordons, but there were far too many months to feed. And just at this time, came the disheartening news that they were expected to hold out until May 18. The news was not at first made public, but the spirit of the townspeople was as high as that of the garrison. In the women's laager were Dutch sympathisers; in the gaol were Fenians and spys, caught in the early days of the siege; two men, it is said, deserted to the enemy—that was all. Week by week the food rations dwindled, but every message from Mafeking reported "All well," and the last official communication stated that the food would last till June 10. It had come to sausages made of horse and ox-hide, to mined mule and curried locusts, but all was cheerfully borne. And at last relief has come. It will always be to the glory of the defenders—civilians and soldiers, men and women—that "ever upon the topmost roof, the banner of England flew."—"St. James's Gazette."

THE "Englishman" writes:—"The monsoon has again got out of hand this year. It is hardly possible to doubt that it has set in over Bengal, and that at least a week before it was due. It struck Colombo on Thursday last, from which one naturally argued that it would not reach Calcutta for another ten days. But notwithstanding, it began in Calcutta on Sunday. These are nothing more nor less than South African tactics—a feint attack on Colombo, to distract attention, and then an assault in force upon the Bay. From the telegrams Bombay also would appear to have been outflanked."

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant "Floriline" being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 18, Farringdon Road, London, England.

"THE WOLF THAT NEVER SLEEPS."

STORIES OF BADEN-POWELL.

IN WAR AND PEACE.

THE whimsical, audacious, pushful soldier, the hero of Mafeking, never had an enemy but an enemy of his country.

Inexhaustible resource, and a temperament, as a fellow officer has said, that can sing "Wait till the Clouds roll by" when other men would be tearing their hair—these are the qualities that made for the success of Colonel Baden-Powell as a soldier.

What has made him the beloved of all who know him is his never-failing fund of humour. "He is the funniest beggar on earth," remarked one who is proud to be included amongst his circle of admirers.

As a boy he was full of the joy of life. "A grin always hovered about his face," says Mr. Harold Begbie in his "Story of Baden-Powell," issued recently. The spirit of fun looked out of his sharp, brown eyes. "He was for ever making the other chaps roar; keeping a football field on the giggle; sending a concert audience into fits."

"BATHING TOWEL."

Yet there are singularly few schoolboy incidents to record. The merest mention of his name, however to those who remember him in those days, says Mr. Begbie, causes their eyes to twinkle.

"'Oh, old Bathing Towel. George! what a funny beggar he was. Remember him? I should think I do. Stories about him? Well, I don't remember any just now, but dear old Bathing Towel—!" and off they go into a roar of laughter. All they can tell you is how he used to act and recite and play all manner of musical instruments."

His love for a "lark" he carried with him through life. When arrangements had been made for his entering Christ College, Oxford, he suddenly presented himself at an Army examination—"Just for fun" he said—and came through with flying colours.

He joined the 13th Hussars in India, and one of his first acts on his arrival was to take an ocarina from his baggage, gathered all the European children in the station round him, and march through the streets of Lucknow to the tune of "The Girl I Left Behind Me."

How the superior officers discovered B.-P.'s quality as a humorist is described in the following anecdote:—An entertainment was being given at the barracks, and during a pause Sir Bakar Russell turned round to Baden-Powell and said, "Here, young 'un, you can play a bit, I'm sure!" And up went Baden-Powell to the piano as if obeying an order. In a few minutes the whole place was in a roar, and, as one of the officers told Mr. Begbie, the regiment recognised that in B.-P. they had got a born buffoon, but a devilish clever fellow."

But it required other qualities than these to make the shrewd, practical soldier we know. As a boy he had shown that strong force of self-reliance which has made him an ideal leader of men.

"ALWAYS DEPENDED ON."

Dr. Haig Brown, his old Charterhouse schoolmaster, paid him a unique compliment when he said, "I never doubted him." But an entry in the Football Annual for 1870 attests no less truly to the fact that the boy is father to the man:—"R. S. S. B.-P. is a good goalkeeper, keeping cool, and always to be depended upon."

These are the distinguishing qualities of B.-P.—an unswerving loyalty to duty and a determination never to give in.

"Keep pushing forward" he says in his little book on scouting; "when in doubt whether to go on or turn back think of the Zulu saying: 'if we go forward we die; if we go back we die; better go forward and die.'"

"Play the game," he says elsewhere, "play that your side may win. Don't think of your own glorification or your own risks; your side are backing you up. Play up, and make the best of every chance you get."

The colonel is a martinet at times—when necessity demands it. The following is a message he once sent to a patrol column:—

"If you let the men smoke on a night march you might as well let the band play too."

On another occasion a private who incurred the colonel's wrath for some offence complained to his comrades, "The colonel," he related, "called me before him, and in a dictatorial manner told me that if I did it again he would have me shot. He then most insolently whistled a tune."

B.-P. has a habit of whistling when annoyed. "There is nothing like whistling an air," he says, "when you feel exasperated beyond reclaim."

Scouting adventures innumerable have been told by Colonel Baden-Powell: his lonely night vigils and his solitary expeditions on foot have provided him with many exciting experiences and saved not a few disasters.

"WOLF! WOLF!"

The Matabeles were in deadly terror of him. They christened him "Impessa"—"the wolf that never sleeps":—During the war Tommy Atkins and Master Matabele frequently exchanged compliments. "Sleep well to-night," the grinning savages would shout from the hills, "to-morrow we will have your livers fried for breakfast!"

And the compliments became sterner whenever the Matabele recognised in the little force of whites the dread "wolf that never sleeps." "Wolf! Wolf!" they shrieked, with savage ferocity. And if Baden-Powell had the nerves of some of us, he must have had many a bad night after hearing that yell and marking the gleaming eyes and frothing lips that twitched with lust for his destruction.

Colonel Baden-Powell has a real love of the Army. "I always think more of this anniversary (his joining her Majesty's service) than of my birth," he has written; and he has always tried to instil the same love in others. The average private, he declares, is eager to learn the art of war, and the Colonel has devoted himself to teaching it, with the result that he is one of the most popular officers in the Army. One other quotation from Mr. Harold Begbie's admirably witten volume:—"A party of sergeants in Baden-Powell's old regiment were once asked by a civilian whether the men liked him. There was a silence for a minute or two, and at last one of the sergeants replied, hesitatingly: 'Well, no, I shouldn't say they like him;' then, in a burst: 'Why, they worship him!'"

A SERIOUS riot occurred at Naini Tal between the sepoys of the 8th Rajputs stationed there and the local police. It appears that about four days ago, some sepoys assembled near a bunniah's shop in the lower bazaar where a sub-inspector of police was seated. The latter ordered the sepoys to move on as they were blocking the traffic. Upon this the sepoys abused the sub-inspector and began to assume a threatening attitude. Next day they were reported to the military authorities, whereupon they vowed vengeance, and on the night of Wednesday (13th) between 8 and 9 o'clock a party of them met in the bazaar, and after creating a disturbance marched to the police station with the object of thrashing the sub-inspector. Not finding him they went for any one they could lay hands on and injured two constables. Some men in bazaar were also hurt. It is stated that about fifty men turned out. None of the sepoys have yet been identified, but an investigation is proceeding.

MUNYON'S HOMOEOPATHIC REMEDIES

SELF-PRESERVATION
FIRST LAW OF NATURE

MUNYON'S HOMŒOPATHIC HOME REMEDIES provide the means for that self-preservation. The whole (principle is summed up in the very excellent advice—DOCTOR YOURSELF! Don't wait until you are downright ill. Don't delude yourself with the idea of the hope that your complant is too trivial at present to notice. It is while it *is* trivial that that a cure is easy and prompt! MUNYON'S REMEDIES have the unquestioned and enviable reputation of being able to *avert* illness as well as being able to cure it. And prevention is always better than cure. The great charm of MUNYON'S REMEDIES is that they are Gentle and Tonic in their action, simple and Harmless, and Prompt to relieve. They are severally prepared on the theory of combing and harmonizing all drugs that are known to cure certain diseases, so that by special combinations every phase of a case is covered no matter what the disease may be. There is no experimenting, noguess work, no danger, no loss of time. MUNYON'S REMEDIES are perfectly harmless and may always be relied on.

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SEE THE DESCRIPTIVE FREE
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Luxuriant Hair
Produced by
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SPEEDY CURE.

Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle anointings with CUTICURA, purest of emollient skin cures, followed by mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of blood purifiers and humour cures, afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure of the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, and crusted skin, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails.

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LIPTONS TEAS: Pure, fragrant and rich.
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LIPTONS COFFEES: Roast and ground daily,
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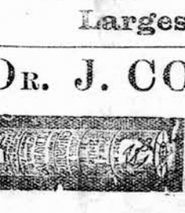

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Toilet 'Lanoline' *In collapsable tubes.*
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HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE P
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EXTRA QUALITY, EXTRA
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New Era in Cod Liver Oil Manufacture.

We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces the pure oil, very different from other oils; easy to take easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.

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The Lancet, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free from the tendency to cause unpleasant eructations*." This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by MÖLLER'S New Process.

The Chemist and Druggist (London), May 1st, 1897:—MÖLLER'S Cod Liver Oil:—"It would be difficult to speak too highly of this oil; the taste marks the advantage of the hydroxyl-free variety, one could not tell it to be an oil. The absence of eructation we have again tested and proved."

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The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel; the safest and most gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.
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MAGNESIA
Sold Throughout the World.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

THERE is no more useful possession in the list of our sartorial possessions than a transparent black hat for summer wear. It should be left totally black, save, perhaps, for the introduction of a buckle of delicate and fine workmanship, and should be trimmed with the very best black plumes that the wearer can afford and they should be what is known as "French curled," for this kind will really resist a great deal of wet weather, and keep their colour to the last.

Any model of a hat of this kind could be worn with any costume, for it is sufficiently dressed for any occasion, and yet not too much so for early morning wear. A charming shape, covered with tucked black glace silk, is known as the "Edna May," and would particularly appeal to her type of beauty. The inside of the wide brim is lined with drawn white chiffon, and is caught back to the crown in front, and apparently held there by a scarf of chiffon, which is tied into a choux bow at the back. Black plumes rise out of a prettily-arranged "posse" of cluny lace in the front, just one touch of colour being given by a pink cabbage rose.

A number of very taking sunburnt straws are being simply trimmed with wings of glace silk, clusters of flowers, or a plume or two arranged in the fashion of that worn by the lady in my second sketch. These are good all-round summer hats, equally suitable for week-day wear.

The elaboration of blouses is a far easier matter this year than last, for not only can material, ready tucked and trimmed, be bought by the yard, but it is *de rigueur* that they should fasten at the back, thus doing away with all the difficulties of concealing hooks and eyes, etc. This blouse is made of the palest grey silk, finished batiste, and is embroidered and tucked in white.

For the dress which is alike throughout—a "real dress," as our grandmothers have it who have never taken very kindly to coat and skirt—an *empiècement* of some kind seems inevitable, and some of the newest descent part of the way down the arm. The material used for the dress is a kind of idealised cotton, with a fine surface, broken by a rough line of what looks like ragged silk coming out into little tufts at intervals. Both the background and the stripes are in peachy mauve, but the spots are a pervenche blue, making a curious but quite harmonious contrast. The *empiècement* is a semi-transparency in silk guipure, in bright dots, and worn with this costume is a particularly French-looking toque of black chiffon, skilfully swathed in turban fashion its sombre hues being relieved by one pale mauve ostrich tip.

The waistcoat or front is a great feature of fashionable dress, and one on which much of its effect depends. Some women seem intuitively to know how folds of lace or chiffon ought to go in order to make the figure look its best and also to give value to the excellence of the material that covers it. But this intuition is only enjoyed by a minority, and many mistakes are made. The prettiest arrangements are those that permit the line of the neck to be defined and disposed gracefully of three folds of lace or net below it, unallowing them to hang untidily too far below the waist.

Some of the gowns prepared for the National Bazaar are models of smartness in this respect. Beautiful lace cascades down the front from a collar of almost transparent lace, to which a lining of chiffon gives just sufficient firmness to hold it in position. The majority of the dresses are white, and so far cloth and serge appear to be the favourite materials. Fine white cloth [illegible] to satin in diagonal lines on bodice [illegible] nes simplicity and smartness in an [illegible] White serge, with the bolero cut [illegible] black silk Empire belt, and trimmed [illegible] lack or white braid on the pleats of [illegible] finished with a silk cloak, is at once [illegible] be worn in a draughty tent, and yet [illegible] an occasion which imperatively [illegible] ty

[illegible] silk trimmed with frills, each one bordered with narrow black velvet, is being made with elbow sleeves also finished with frills and a tucked muslin chemisette run with the narrow black velvet. Another, white glace silk is embroidered all over with black dots, and is trimmed with an embroidery in which black and white are about equally mingled. The dresses are to be white, black or white and black. These are for the ladies who sell. Those who serve at the refreshment stall are to wear dark blue skirts, pale blue and white striped shirts, with knots of scarlet, scarlet sashes, khaki felt hats, and shoes to match. The programme sellers will wear white cashmere, with the Union Jack draped across the bodice. A band of green is introduced in the same way to represent Ireland. But the great majority of the dresses are to be white or black, with the colours of the various regiments worn either as sash over the right shoulder and tied at the left side of the waist, or as a rosette upon the bodice.

One of the new trimmings for foulards consists of bands of white silk machine-stitched in a pattern, and laid on the skirt, the flounces that trim it, the bodice, and the sleeves. This is a very elaborate trimming, and one that is calculated to long outlast the foulard. Bright pink tweed and frieze is firmly established in fashionable favour. The coat-bodice is generally just enough to reach the waist at the back, and the [illegible] are cut in rather long points, the whole of the [illegible] being filled in with soft white chiffon or lace, or a [illegible] of tones. Pale blue tweed or frieze ranks next [illegible] k in popularity, and after it comes a soft [illegible] de of heliotrope.

[illegible] d muslins and printed muslins already to [illegible] nally worn with something warmer in [illegible] their own slight material. The velvet [illegible] bodice has been revived again for this [illegible] very well on a slight figure. The basque [illegible] the slimness of the skirt, and makes [illegible] er and more clinging than ever. [illegible] ure made of stitched panne, and [illegible] figure. One of them, worn with [illegible] s in pink panne stitched in [illegible] liated lines in white and black [illegible] le gold mixed in with [illegible] with black silk embroidered [illegible] n-stitch, representing the [illegible] and leaves. The collar [illegible] the cuffs had a little [illegible] and the flower-embroidery.

[illegible] tle coat is in putty-coloured [illegible] y closely at the back and sides, [illegible] ard at black satin coming from the [illegible] The revers are faced with Wedgwoodblue [illegible] ette, strapped round the edge with putty-coloured satin laid on rouleau fashion. Black silk is also a favourite material for short coats of the Louis XV. style, as described above.

Of the two dresses intended for summer wear, the first is silk canvas, pale tan in colour, embroidered with green shamrocks, and trimmed with Irish lace. The little curved bolero is worn over a lace waistcoat, down the centre of which passes a long, full scarf of embroidered Brussels net, bordered with a deep lace flounce. A band of lace simulates a polonaise. The second sketch shows a pleated China silk, with bands of embroidery following the line of the pleats until their fulness is allowed to fall loosely. The bodice has similar bands, with a sprigged muslin fichu round the shoulders, edged with lace. This style of dress is very suitable for a young girl.

There is such a rage for "roles" dressed this season that a few words of advice on the subject may not be amiss. These in which lace is applied and the material cut away from under it, the edges being left raw, are not to be recommended. The stuff inevitably pulls away from the lace with very disappointing effects. On some of the more expensive the lace is fastened on with the firm stitch known as "whipping," and one should be careful to ascertain if this is the case. Some of the China silk dresses, elaborately trimmed with lace insertions, will be found to have the silk cut away under-neath these, and raw edges left, with merely a few threads of the silk to hold on by. Such a dress should never be chosen except by those who can afford to wear a gown once or twice and then cast it aside as done with. In muslins the same difference is not to be found.

Among the presentations at the Drawing Room was that of Mrs. Robert Mond, a very handsome brunette, by her sister-in-law, Mrs. Alfred Mond, a lovely blonde. She is the daughter-in-law of Mr. Ludwig Mond, who gave to the nation the magnificent laboratory in Albemarle Street. One of the party at the Drawing Room Tea which these two pretty women attended made a rather pretty French pun on their names. "This," he said, "is what I call La Revue des Deux Monds?"

How few people know what a simple task is that of making a blotter, and what an acceptable gift it always is. There are various ways of carrying them out—from the elaborate stamped leather ones to the plain but none the less useful Holland-covered writing case. I prefer to have something novel if I can, and I was shown a very original one the other day by a little French friend of mine who had learnt to use her needle in one of those convents so noted for the exquisite work which emanates from their walls. It was made of rose-pink washing-linen, the large blot in the centre being worked in single thread, black silk. The word "blotter" was carried out in white lustrine, which stood out boldly from its sable background. There is a special cardboard sold for this purpose called straw board, being of extra stout make. It is not at all difficult to stretch the material across it, and any linens lend themselves particularly well to this kind of work in that they do not give.

A pen-wiper, is a most necessary adjunct to your writing table. So many people despise them as "old fashioned notions," but those who do make use of them find that their pens last double the time. Nothing is more detrimental to nibs than leaving them to dry themselves. As the moisture of the ink is absorbed the pen corrodes, and a corroded pen is of no further use to anyone, whilst nothing is more agreeable to work with than a nib one has become used to. In the middle ages, when writing was one of the fine arts, only indulged in by the wealthy classes, the masses had to content themselves with dictating their letters to the scribes, who stationed themselves at the corners of busy thoroughfares for this purpose, and so gained a livelihood. A scribe would no more think of sitting down to his table without a pen-wiper, which was generally a piece of tow, than he would of dispensing with his pen. But there are people who never think of using them. A pretty one is made from odd scraps of cloth cut into rounds, and pinked at the edges the decoration in the centre, four hearts, two of velvet and two of silk or satin, embroidered with sequins, and joined together with a star made of the same.

NOTICES.

SNEEZE

And sneeze again. Then keep on sneezing. Perhaps you think you can sneeze La Grippe out of you in this way! But the trouble is La Grippe isn't in your head alone. It's in your back, your blood, your nerves, your muscles; all through the body, everywhere.

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Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

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In Large and Small Bottles.

A cure is hastened by placing over the chest one of Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plasters. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

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"Very carefully prepared and highly nutritious."—LANCET.

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"Contains all the elements of Food in an easily digested form."
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A MOST NUTRITIOUS FOOD FOR NURSING MOTHERS.

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from the agony of a terrible headache might be within easy reach of every sufferer if she but knew it. Those shooting pains that almost drive one wild can be instantly allayed, and rest and sleep so urgently needed will soon come. It needs only a few applications of

Little's Oriental Balm

to give the sufferer relief. Oriental Balm works quickly. It is a painkiller and a liniment. It is easy to take, being applied externally. It is as safe as it is sure. It is a family remedy. You should never be without it in your house.

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None genuine without the "Elephant" Trade Mark.

Held in highest estimation for more than half a century.

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Do your HARNESS & BELT Repairs WITH

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No need to send out your Harness, Belts, &c. that are constantly in need of repairs; it means loss of time in sending and waiting when you can do the job yourself.

No hole required to be punched simply drive Rivet as you would a tack, and clinch. Try them.

From all Iron-mongers and Stores in India *If unobtainable, a gross, assorted sizes, for 3/-, post free, from*

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Agents Wanted.

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Are machines of Unique Construction and of Exceptional Strength coupled with the greatest possible degree of lightness. Premier Machines have always been noted for their wearing qualities. This reputation has been earned by the use of the highest quality of material and the Manufacturers employing nothing but the most skilled labour.

THE "PREMIER" DUPLEX,

A NEW MODEL,

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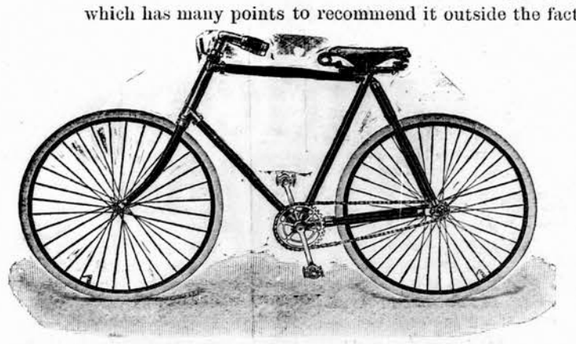

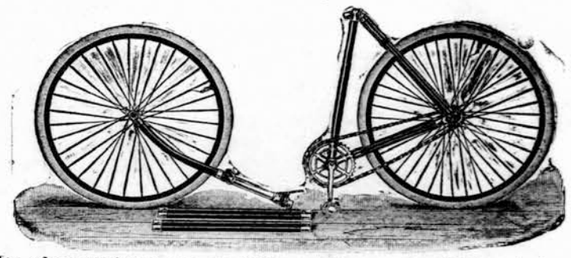

Its characteristics are as follows:—It can be disjointed in two minutes sufficiently to enable it to be packed in a case or basket of dimensions little more in height and length than the diameter of one wheel and the width of two. If it is required to be taken to pieces each limb of the frame can be disjointed and the whole of the tubes put in a small cricket bag.

The main joints are entirely brazeless, perfectly easy of detachment and their absolute soundness and security undeniable.

SPECIFICATION.

Duplex Tube Frame, equal wheels, with 1⅜ in. tyres, hollow rims, detachable chain wheel; ½ in. pitch roller chain; 6½ in. cranks; gear 68 in. Brook's saddle, with plated springs; "Premier" patent improved rubber Brake; detachable mudguards; rubber pedals; Carter oil bath case; detachable foot rests; band steering lock; standard finish, enamelled black, with extra plated parts, including the lugs, and lined rims.

The joint pins pass through the lugs and tubes centrally, they have flat narrow heads which lie in the grooves between the 2 cylinders of the lugs and when screwed up by their nuts draw the lugs round the double tubes until the latter are firmly embraced.

There is absolutely no transverse or shearing strain on the joint pins.

All the members of the frame of a given size are interchangeable.

The Tubes are constructed of crucible cast steel of great strength and stiffness and in cross section take the form of two tubes in juxta-position, although each double tube is formed of one sheet of metal.

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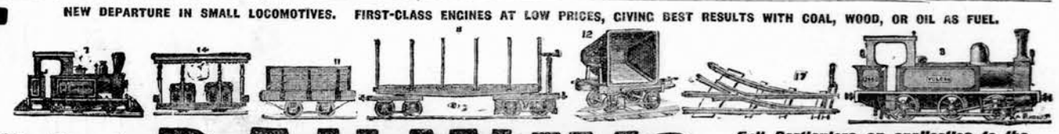

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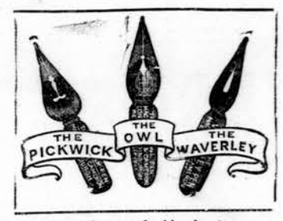

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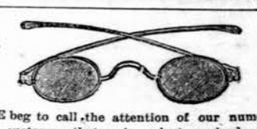

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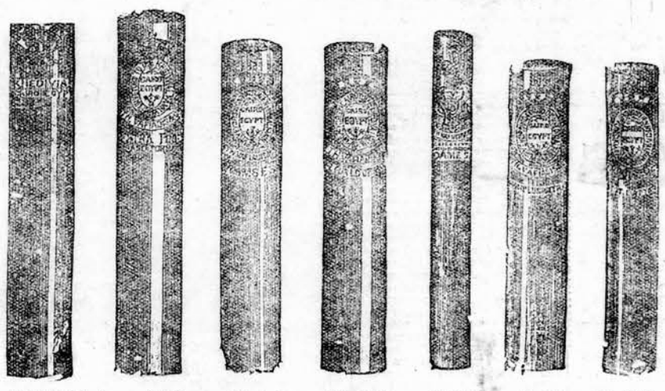

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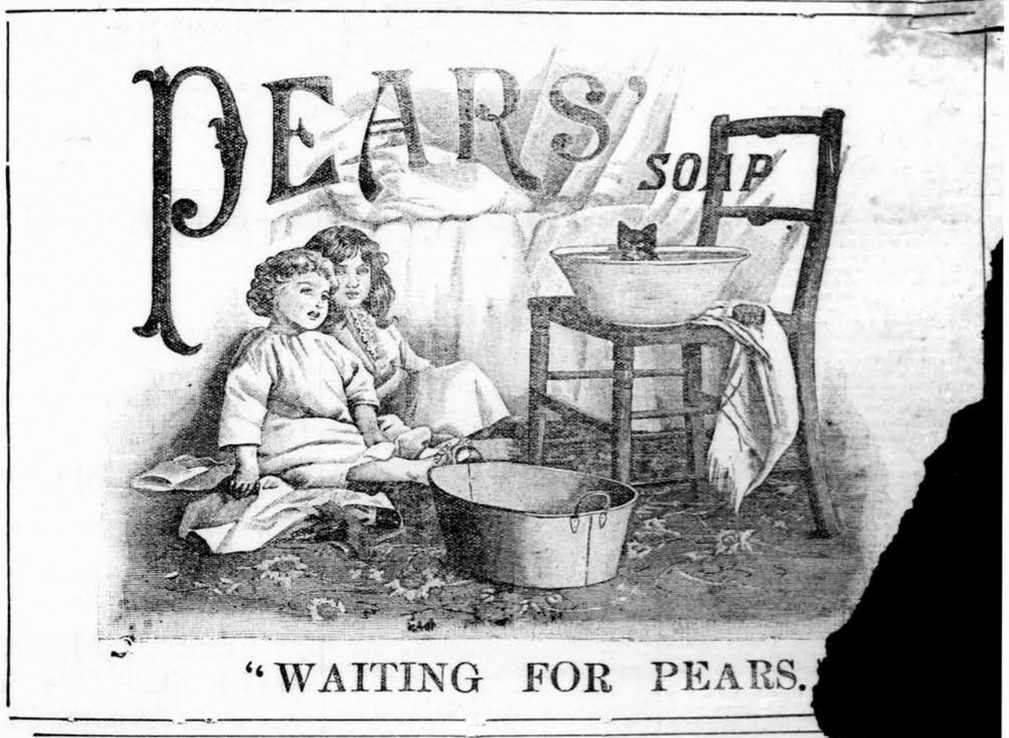

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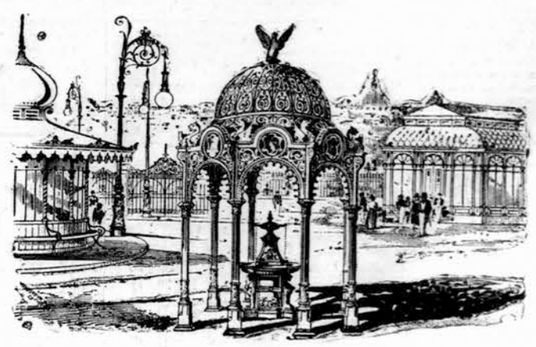

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